Limbdi State,
Admn. report,
1910-11 to 1914-15

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BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

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The Administration Report of the Limbdi State.

FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

AQUATIC

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

As stated in previous report the Limbdi State is situated in the Jhalavad Prant in the Kathiawad Agency. Its jurisdictional villages are interlaced with its Bhayati villages, and with its villages under the Ahmedabad Collectorate so completely as to make it very difficult to define the boundary precisely so long as the present situation continues. However roughly speaking it is bounded *(a)* on the North by the villages of the Lakhtar State and those of the Viramgam Taluka; *(b)* on the East by the villages of the Dholka Taluka; *(c)* on the South by the villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka, and those of the Bhavnagar State; *(d)* and on the West by the villages of Wadhwan and Chuda States.

Villages.

2. This State consists of 49 jurisdictional villages, including the village of Digpur newly founded during the year under report, and 34 non-jurisdictional villages under the Khadol-Barvala Pargana.

General Aspect.

3. The general aspect of the country is dry and flat. There is a general scarcity of trees. This remark specially applies to the eastern portion called the Bhal. The greater part of the country which is called Nalkantha lying a few miles away to the North of the town of Limbdi and covering an area of about 20 miles is a marshy low-land, and remains submerged under water for the greater part of the year. This peculiarity breeds a harassing pest of large mosquitoes which acts as a veritable scourge to the population inhabiting the country. Although the land is fertile, yet the terror of these mosquitoes is so great that, it is very difficult to induce cultivators to settle there. Hence large areas of land lie uncultivated for want of population. However, the necessity of improving this condition of things is under the consideration of the Thakore Saheb, and attempts are made to attract popu-

lation by the offer of easy terms of revenue assessment and other inducements. In the year under report the new village of Digpur named after Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was founded in this part, and the same policy is intended to be gradually carried forward and once the attempt turns successful in a case or two the rest of the work would be easier. This country inspite of its serious drawback of mosquitoes is yet invaluable in times of famine by reason of its special product of a root called Beed which is found in bounteous abundance in these parts. This root is used as food by poor people in those parts generally but in times of scarcity like the terrible famine of Samvat 1956, it was freely used as food by people for themselves and for their cattle and it had been the means of sustaining thousands of lives both of men and cattle. During the time that this country is under water it presents a very attractive natural scenery. The Southern portion of the State comprises its villages of the Barvala Pargana which generally enjoy much better climatic conditions than the rest of the State.

The area and population.

4. The area of the jurisdictional portion of the State is 343·96 square miles, and according to the recent census held on the 10th of march last the number of occupied houses in the said portion was 8362 with a population of 17149 males and 16713 females, totalling 33862 souls. Of these the town of Limbdi owns 11039 persons. A comparison with the census of 1901 shows an increase of 2575 in the total population, which comes to 6½ p. c.

Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The total ~~gross~~ clear revenues of the jurisdictional villages of the State are approximately Rs. 250000 and the annual expenditure is about Rs. 300000 the deficit being made good from the revenues of the non-jurisdictional villages.

Tribute.

6. The amount of the Government tribute on account of both of the above named portions is as below:—

54,474–3–11	Fixed Permanent Jama.	
	29,076–0–0	Paid into the Agency Treasury on account of the State Jurisdictional villages
	15,052–0–0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
	10,346–3–11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol—Barvala villages.
1390–0–0	Jortalbi to Junagadh paid into the Agency Treasury.	
15–13–0	Ahmedabad Zilla Sukhadi paid into the Agency Treasury.	
27–0–1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.	
55,907–1–0		

Besides the above, the fluctuating assessment of Rs. 1308 for the village Vasna and Rs. 71–12–0, its local fund contribution, Rs. 700 for the local funds and Rs. 875 for the Barvala Gujrati School contribution are paid to Government.

Jurisdiction.

7. This State enjoys the second class jurisdiction over so much of its territory as is comprised within the Kathiawad Agency limits, while its authority over its Khadol–Barvala villages is restricted to the exercise of full revenue rights. Previously, its Khadol—Barvala villages and its Bhayati villages together with its present jurisdictional portion formed one uniform compact body of this State, and naturally this State then unquestionably exercised the same full jurisdiction over its present non-jurisdictional portion as well as its Bhayats as it at present does with respect to its jurisdictional portion. Owing, however, to some misunderstanding by the Government officers for the time being, of certain facts and incidents in connection with those two matters at different times, this State has for some time past been not allowed to exercise its jurisdiction over those two latter portions. The separation of these two sets from the rest of the body of the state, while inflicting a heavy injury on this State in the deprivation of its legitimate rights, further gives rise by occasioning peculiar inter-mingling of three different jurisdictions in these villages so hopelessly intertwined with one another, to constant administrative inconvenience and complications with the Zilla and Agency authorities in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction and sometimes it leads to actual miscarriage or failure of justice. Looking to the justice of its claims as well as to the expediency of removing this constant source of annoyance and bearing a staunch faith in the innate sense of justice of the British Government, this State has never ceased representing its claims to the Government, and hopes that Government may at-length see its way to recognise the just rights of this State. In consideration of the importance of this State as one of the two Jhala States directly descended from the sons of Harpal Dev, the Ancestor and Founder of the Jhala line, this State can be considered to take its proper place in the rank of its sister States in the province only when it is restored its jurisdiction over its Bhayats and its villages in the Zilla.

Soil.

8. In the jurisdictional villages the soil of the eastern group called the Bhal villages is of a good quality and produces excellent cotton and wheat crops. In the North, though the soil is not so rich, it is yet of a fair order and certain of these villages and specially the village of Bavli are noted for the

quality of rice they produce. Likewise some lands in the non-jurisdictional portion are highly congenial to cotton. However a large portion is poor and saltish and incapable of producing crops.

The Rivers.

9. There are four rivers flowing through this State, viz. the Limbdi Bhogavo, the Wadhwan Bhogavo, the Bhadar and the Utavali. In both the Bhogavas the water keeps flowing generally till January, after which, it gets dried up. However, water can be reached only a few feet below the surface in the beds of these Bhogavas and people generally dig pits and wells for drawing water for drinking purposes. The nearer these Bhogavas reach their mouths, they get wider and shallower and practically loosing their beds they spread their flood waters over a wide area of the lands they flow through, and deposit the silt, which they carry. They are thus very valuable agents for enriching the soil they inundate.

Water supply

10. In spite of the rivers and tanks and wells in a considerable number, the people have to dig into the beds of the rivers for water in summer. There is a particular scarcity of water in the Bhal villages during summer, and the water in the tanks is generally dried up and the water in the pits dug in the beds of tank turns brackish. Of course in case of such a state of things the irrigation is out of the question. In better parts however, people raise irrigation crops but the comparative inadequacy of water currents underneath, prevent irrigation on any extensive scale and hence by far the main crops are those relying on rain water. The uniform flatness of the country places any scheme of construction of tanks for irrigation purposes very nearly beyond the sphere of feasibility. However, the subject of providing good drinking water where deficient, as well as helping extension of the irrigation has the careful attention of the Thakore Saheb. The initiation of the water works in the town of Limbdi, to be noticed in its due place later on, has been one of the results of his intentions in that direction. Also, for the sinking of new wells for irrigation purposes, rules are in force providing material assistance to cultivators.

The Capital City.

11. Limbdi, the Capital of the State, is situated in the Jhalawad Prant on the river Bhogavo named after the town. It is a Railway Station on the B. G. J. P. Railway line which is half a mile distant from the town. As said above, its population as per recent census is 11039 souls, of which nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ consists of the Bania community. Amongst the interesting features of the town are the Darbar Palace and the State offices in the centre of the town surrounded by a wall called the Darbar Gudh, the Wodehouse

Vegetable Market and the new State Guest House. The last two buildings owe their existence to the present Thakore Saheb and are beautiful contributions to the good appearance of the town. Other work undertaken is the new Office Building. The present Office Building is found inadequate to cope with the growing requirements for accomodation, and in consequence some of the offices have at present to be housed in separate buildings. With a view to obviate the inconvenience of communication between these and the rest of the offices thus felt, as well as to supply the want of proper lodging for them the new Office Building is planned to be erected just facing the present offices and forming the left wing of the Durbar Palace. This when completed, will at once fulfil the object it is meant for, and at the same time contribute to the exquisite symmetry of the square in front of the Durbar Palace, thus going a great length to enhance the beauty of the place.

The Thakor Saheb's residence

12. The present residence of the Thakore Saheb is at Lal Banglow outside the town on the Station Road. Originally, it was only a modest building meant as a guest house, but since the destruction by fire of the old residential palace of the late Thakore Saheb in 1906, the Lal Banglow has been utilised as the residence of the ruling Chief. In addition to the large extensions and considerable improvements it has already received in consequence of the Thakore Saheb's residence there, it has during the year under report further received an addition of a Kutcheri Hall in front. This Hall is a two storied building with a nice underground cellar designed for use during the summer heat and has cost about Rs. 20000. Taking a lesson about the dangerous nature of wood work from the conflagration in the Darbar Palace here in 1906, the Thakore Saheb has made it a rule to make every building fire-proof as far as practicable by the elimination of the wood work in its construction. The new extensions of the Lal Bungalow built under the eye of the Thakore Saheb have all been constructed on this principle. The old part of the Lal Banglow however contained wooden flooring and other wood work to a large extent according to the usual practice, but it was not possible to undertake its transformation in the absence of any other suitable accomodation. Now as the new extension in front has removed that obstacle the work of transforming the old part and putting it on a line with the rest of the building has been taken in hand since the last few months and the work has been going on. But notwithstanding all this, it is found not practicable by reason of the hampering effects of its original design, to make this Bungalow properly fulfil all the requirements of a Palace, and the need for a commodious palace is kneenly felt. The Thakore Saheb has in consequence in contemplation the undertaking of such a work at an early oppor-

tunity. For this purpose already a site is carefully selected by the Thakore Saheb on the river side to the south of the present Darbar Gadh and steps are also taken to acquire the land by giving compensation to the residents of that locality. When these operations are completed, it is intended to take down a part of the Darbar Gadh and to enclose in it the intended site. This would correct the present crooked form of the Darbar Gadh and give it a symmetrical appearance and the contemplated plan would give to the palace intended to be errected, a majestic and picturesque appearance. Such a work, however, requiring a very considerable expense cannot be hoped to be completed in a short time, but it is intended to push the work forward by gradual steps, as funds would permit.

The Telephone

13. The Telephone and the Electric light installation form two distinct features of advancement to take note of, during the year under report, which both owe their existence to the progressive ideas of the Thakore Saheb. The Telephone line for the present, connects the Lal Bungalow with a few important points of communication such as the Railway Station, the Offices, the Chief Karbhari's residence, the Dispensary and the Guest House and it has been in work since the last December. It has been found to afford considerable facility of work and to be the means of saving a good deal of time and trouble. The credit of laying and completing the work in this connection belongs to Mr. A. T. Mirza Esq.

The Electric Light Installation.

14. The Electric light plant was purchased from the Wadhwan State with the intention of installing the Electric light at the Lal Bungalow, the Guest House and on the Station Road. The rest of the necessary machinery and accessories were purchased in Bombay. The plant has the capacity of 300 lights. The Electric station is lodged opposite the Lal Bangalow in a house specially constructed for it so as to be within easy distance of all the three places desired to be reached. Already by the end of the last March, the arrangements were completed to set the light a-working at the Lal Bungalow, and the work is under construction to place the light at the Guest House and on the Station Road, but this subject, encroaching upon the new year as it does, would be treated of in the next report. The Engineer in charge of this installation is Mr. A. T. Mirza Esqr. a very capable hand in the line to whom best thanks are due for his selection of the plant and of other necessary machinary and accessories and also for his skill in setting every thing in the best order. The Electric energy is also utilised to work electric fans at the Lal Bungalow.

15. There is a Travellers' Bungalow at a short distance from the Railway Station facing the Station Road. It is a modest building meant to give shelter to travellers living in European style. Since the old guest house was appropriated by the Thakore Saheb for his residence, this building served the purpose of a guest house also, till the new Guest House was constructed.

The Travellers' Bunglow.

16. The new State Guest House which was undertaken in the year before the one under report, was finished in the last summer at a cost of about Rs. 60,000. As noted in the last report, it was planned by Mr. Nissen, the present Chief Engineer of the Jamnagar State Railway, and was constructed under the personal supervision of the Thakore Saheb. It is a two storied structure of a fine design standing on an open plain at only a short distance from the Railway Station. Being commodious and adequately and tastefully furnished, it supplies in every way the long felt want of a suitable Guest House for distinguished visitors of the State. For its lighting arrangement the De Leite Gas installation has for the present been adopted and it gives a beautiful light. However, the machine being small and not capable of meeting a greater call on its powers, it has been designed by the Thakore Saheb to install the Electric light at the Guest House in its stead, and utilize the present De Leite Gas installation for some other building.

The Guest House.

17. The Wodehouse Vegetable Market named after Major Wodehouse in perpetuation of the memory of his successful and popular administration of the State after the demise of the late Thakore Saheb, was opened in the year 1909. It is a handsome building erected by the Local Municipality, at the suggestion of the Thakore Saheb and has cost Rs. 20,000.

The Wodehouse Vegetable Market.

18. As already stated, physical conditions of the country present an obstacle to any scheme of a large storage of water to be utilized for drinking or irrigational purposes. However, there are some wells in Limbdi in the bed of the river close to the bank, fed by the under-currents of the river. In the year under report an experiment was made of attaching a pump to one of such wells driven by an oil engine. It is arranged to collect the water in a cistern constructed on the well to supply the main pipe, and the water is carried through it to the Lal Bunglow and a few other places, for the present. A pipe is also placed on the Station Road to be freely used by the wayfarers at all times. The experiment so far has been successful and the capacity of the water supply of the well warranting its extension, it is now intended, with the change of engine & pump and with other necessary arrangements, to take the water to the town and there to store it in a few stone cisterns

The Water Works.

placed in convenient parts of the town. Besides giving facility of good drinking water, this scheme would prove of great value in case of accidents of fire by furnishing sufficient store of water always ready at hand.

The Thakore Saheb.

19. The Thakore Saheb was all through the year in the enjoyment of excellent health and has continued to bestow the same undivided attention to the transaction of all important State affairs personally as before. The success of the administration is mainly due to his personal supervision over all departments and to his watchful care and able guidance. It is his habit to look for himself into every matter and he is always ready to redress any just grievance.

The dissemination of education, the amelioration of the condition of cultivators and the fostering and expansion of trade, are the three themes always preeminently occupying his attention, and his whole policy and the various measures passed ever since his installation can be summarized as directed principally towards the attainment of these three objects. For the education, the measure of making education free, both primary and secondary, a large amount spent on scholarships annually in every avenue of knowledge both in India and in foreign countries, the measure for bringing children of school-going age to schools without being coercive, and the liberal expenditure on this head; for the cultivators, the establishment of the Agricultural Bank in Limbdi, the facility of advancing seeds to cultivators on very moderate terms, the system of cheap loans of bullocks and the policy of liberal and judicious remissions; and for the trade, the erection of Cotton Press and its lower charges than the similar neighbouring concerns, the Cotton Market and the most liberal encouragement extended to every sort of commercial enterprise, are some of the conpicuous measures indicative of the general trend of the Thakor Saheb's policy. Those of the measures above mentioned which form the proper subject of the chronicle of the year under report would be noted in detail in their proper places.

The Ruling Family.

20. The Rani Saheb's health generally remains indifferent. She is subject to frequent acute asthamatic attacks, and her health occasionally gives cause for uneasiness to the Thakore Saheb. On one of such attacks in the last September Dr. Rukhmabai, the Superintendent, Ladies Hospital, Surat, was called for and from her successful treatment she derived much benefit. Following Dr. Rukhmabai's advice she was subsequently taken to Bombay by the Thakore Saheb for having competent medical advice about her health which fact will be noted later on.

The Heir-Apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji, now of 14 years of age, continues his education at the Raj Kumar College, where he is in the 2nd class. He is a very bright and promising young Kumar and the Principal of the College reports most satisfactorily about his study and behaviour. In the month of last April Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji met with an accident to his right arm as a result of a casual fall while taking his exercise. The injury was at first deemed to be a spraining of the bone above the wrist but eventually on an examination of the arm by means of the X rays photography in Bombay it was discovered to be an incomplete fracture of the bone. Under the treatment of Major Evans of Bombay the injury was healed except some defect in proper straightening of the arm. The year under report is notable as recording his marriage with Kunvari Shri Nand Kumvarba, the only daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Keserisinhji of Idar, which happy event came off on the 18th of may 1910. As the marriage will form a separate topic under the heading of notable events it is noted here only by way of a passing reference.

Mr. Mayne, the Principal of the Raj Kumar College, who is always anxious to see that the Kumars under his charge receive the best education appropriate to their station in life and imbibe the up to date knowledge of the progress of the world so necessary for them, planned a trip for the Kumars to visit the Allahabad Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition towards the end of the last January. A party was formed of about 10 Kumars under the care of the Principal who accompanied them. Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was one of the party. At Allahabad Kumars greatly appreciated the various sections which make so much for informing the mind and widening the intellectual outlook, and enjoyed the sight of the Aeroplane flights. With a halt at Indore for playing Cricket with the Kumars of the Daly College the party returned after a very pleasant trip of a fortnight. His two younger brothers Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji and Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji who are 12 & 10 years old respectively are also at the same College. The youngest Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji is 8 years old and the two Kunvaris, Rupaliba and Nanaba are of 13 & 7 years respectively. The new inmate of the family introduced during the year under report is the Yuvarani, the wife of the Heir-Apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji who is an intelligent, well educated and accomplished lady. In order to help on her progress in the study of English as well as to look after the education of the young Kumar, & the Kunvaris, lately, Miss Sharpe, an English lady of good birth and education, has been engaged to act as their English tutor and Governess. She

is also entrusted with the Superintendence of the local Girls' School during her spare time. It is satisfactory to note that even during the short period of her service she has already given proofs of her fitness for the responsible post. Of the rest of the Raj Kutumb the Bama Saheb, the Dowager Rani-Saheb of the late Thakore Saheb and Hiraba the widow of the brother of the late Thakore Saheb, also continue to enjoy good health and it is a most happy feature to note that perfect harmony and good feelings prevail among all the members of the family.

The Birth day.

21. The Thakore Saheb belongs to the Jhala family of the Rajputs. He was born on Ashad Vad 6, Samvat 1924, corresponding to the 11th July 1868, and was installed on tha 14th of April 1908. Yuvraj Shri Digvigaysinhji the Heir-Apparent was born on the Chaitra Vad 13, Samvat 1952, the 10th April 1896. On these birthdays a public Darbar is held under the Presidency of the Thakore Saheb. These occasions are observed as public holidays and the inmates of the Anathashrama, the indoor patients in the Dispensary, and the prisoners in jail and all destitutes of the town are feasted and sweetmeats are distributed to all the children of the town.

Distinguished Visitors.

*22. Among the distinguished visitors to this State during the year under report are to be mentioned Major N. S. Coghill, the Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, and Mrs. Coghill, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji J. P. of Bombay, H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, and Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S. and Mr. J. H. Tupper I. C. S, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad. Major Coghill in company with Mrs. Coghill encamped at Limbdi in the course of his district tour in the last January. While here, he kindly presided at a gathering of the High School students held in his honour in the local High School premises where, after a programme of recitations having been gone through by the boys, Mrs. Coghill gave away the prizes.

Rao Bahadur Seth Vasanji Khimji J. P., the well known *Bhatia* gentleman of Bombay, accompanied by Rao Saheb Purshotamdas Odhavji and Sheth Ravji Naranji, paid a visit here in response to a friendly invitation of the Thakore Saheb, on their way back from Jamnager. The Rao Bahadur who is well known for his public spirit as well as his deeply religious and charitable disposition, is an old friend of the Thakore Saheb. During the course of his stay the Rao Bahadur distributed prizes to the High School Students in a gathering held in his honour and also a Gardan Party in the local Public Park was given by the Thakore Saheb in his honour. After hospitality befitting his position and his relations with the Thakore Saheb, the party started for Bombay after a stay of two days.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, with his companion Mr. J. Monteath I. C. S. had been to Rajkot for playing Polo with the teams of Palanpur, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar in February last. The Thakore Saheb enjoying friendship with them both, took the opportunity of inviting them to his capital on their return journey and in response thereto H. H. The Nawab Saheb came here with Mr. Monteath on the morning of the 10th March. His visit was private and after a stay with the Thakor Saheb for two days, H. H. started for his capital.

The flying visit of Mr. Tupper from Ranpur for half a day owed itself to a similar friendly invitation of the Thakore Saheb.

Notable Events.

The Demise of H. H. the late King Emperor Edward VII.

23. The opening of year under report was clouded by the most painful and melancholy event of the sad demise of H. M. the late lamented King-Emperor Edward VII, which sorrowful news were received here unexpectedly early in the morning of the 8th of May last. Immediately on its receipt all the offices, schools, and shops were ordered to be closed and all public business suspended for three days out of respect for the memory of the great and noble Emperor. Also all the functions and festivities planned in connection with the then approaching marriage occasion of the Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji, which was to be on the 18th May were instantly cancelled, and an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette annouced the sad news in the most sorrowful terms and ordered strict mourning throughout the State. A meeting was held in the Hall of the local Municipality in the morning under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb, which was numerously attended by all the state officials and the leading citizens of Limbdi. Amidst the perfect silence prevailing, the Thakore Saheb rose and in broken words betraying the intensity of his inward feelings, referred in the most touching words to the painful news received that morning. He expatiated at great length on the various noble qualities of the late King-Emperor, his greatness of mind, his kind heart, his love of peace and above all his love for India and the Indians and most vividly pictured the irreparable loss, the whole Empire and espacially India suffered that day. He was followed by the Chief Karbhari and other speakers who reechoed the same sentiment. The meeting then stood up and with hearts full of grief offered their fervent prayers to the Almighty for the repose of H. M.'s soul in peace, in Heaven. A resolution was passed requesting the Thakore Saheb to wire on behalf of all classes of his subjects, to the Agent to the Governor, expressing their

deep sense of the irreparable loss and their utmost grief at the most painful calamity that had so suddenly befallen India and after wiring to the Agent to the Governer accordinly, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

Marriage of Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji.

24. As described in the last report, the betrothal of Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji with Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, the only daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Kesarisinhji of Idar, was settled in the month of February 1910. Although the Thakore Saheb is not in favour of early marriage yet out of regard for the wish of Major General Sir Pratapsinhji, the Maharaja of Idar, the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place on the 18th of May. The marriage of the Heir-Apparent is always regarded in importance as equal to the marriage occasion of the reigning Chief himself, and consequently a large number of guests, as well as a host of Charans and other customary mendicants on such occasions were expected. Preparations were set on foot sufficiently beforehand in order to be able to provide adequate arrangements. The whole management was placed in the experienced and able hands of Rana Shri Meghabhai, the Revenue Karbhari, under the immediate supervision of the Thakore Saheb and a sufficient staff of subordinate hands was appointed to carry out his directions. It need here be noted that thanks to the organizing ability, energy and the ripe experience of Rana Shri Meghabhai in such matters, notwithstanding the difficulties of the burning heat of summer and other obstacles, every thing worked so smoothly and satisfactorily that not a single comfort of the guests was overlooked, nor was a single complaint from any quarters brought to notice. It was also a matter for congratulation, looking to the season of the severest heat, as the summer in this part usually is, and the large concourse of people assembled, the whole passed off most pleasantly without a single case of accident or mishap. However, just on the eve of the marriage a most painful cloud came over the happy occasion in the event of the sad demise of H. M. the late lamented King Emperor Edward VII on the 6th of May. The Thakore Saheb in this sad dilemma even thought of postponing the marriage celebration, but circumstances left him no alternative. Thus although he had to perform it, it was with a very unwilling heart and the ceremony was thereafter shorn of all its usual rejoicings. The Mandap ceremony which was fixed for the 14th May went off successfully. Among the numerous guests, who kindly responded to the invitations issued by the Thakore Saheb for the occasion, were conspicuous the Raja Saheb of Chhota Udeypur and the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar and Utelia in person, Nawabzada Amadkhanji of Sachin, Kumars Shri Pravinsinhji & Natvarsinhji of Vansda, Kumar Shri Madarsinhji, the

heir apparent of Sayla, Kumar Shri Dipsinhji of Dhrol and deputations from the States of Baroda, Cutch, Jamnager, Bhavnager, Dhangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Porbander, Wankaner, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Palitana, Rajpipla, and almost all the rest of the states of Kathiawar and Gujrat. It was, however, a matter of regret that the Bombay friends of the Thakore Saheb were prevented by the excessive heat of summer and that none of his European friends could take part in the ceremony owing to the mourning for the demise of H. M. the late lamented King Emperor Edward VII. The marriage party started on the 17th night in two special trains to proceed to Ahmednagar, the present Capital of the Idar State. It included the Thakore Saheb, the Bridegroom, the Raja Saheb of Chhota Udeypur, the Thakore Saheb of Utelia, Nawabzada Amadkhanji of Sachin, Kumars Shri Pravinsinhji and Natvarsinhji of Vansda, Kumar Shri Dipsinhji of Dhrol, the deputation of Bhavnager, Gondal, Cutch, Morvi, &c, the Thakore Saheb's Bhayats, leading men representing all the important communities of the Thakore Saheb's subjects and others and numbered about 500 men in all. The Ahmednagar station was reached in the morning of the 18th May at 9 A. M. H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratapsinhji was present with his officers at the Station to receive the Thakore Saheb who after hearty mutual greetings drove off with the Maharaja in his motor car. The rest of the party after partaking of the refreshments provided at the station by the orders of H. H. the Maharaja proceeded with the Bridegroom in the form of a procession to the town, where perfect arrangements for their accommodation and entertainment were ready under the orders of H. H. the Maharaja. Three spacious buildings were fitted up for the accommodation of the party with such a minute eye to the details of the requirements of the guests, all foreseen, planned out and provided beforehand as reflected much credit on the officials responsible for the management. The Bungalow in which the Thakore Saheb and the bridegroom were lodged was a commodious and well-furnished building, with a nice garden attached and standing at a few minutes walk from H. H. the Maharaja's Palace. After a few preliminary minor ceremonies towards the evening, the marriage ceremonies commenced a little after nightfall and took about two hours. This over, and after the formal coming to and return of the bride from the bridegroom's temporary residence there, the main ceremonies were finished. It being the desire of the Thakore Saheb to curtail the stay there to its minimum limit by reason of the mourning of H. M. the late King-Emperor Edward VII, the 20th night was fixed with H. H. the Maharaja as the time for the bridal party's return. In accordance there-

with the final function of giving away the dowery was finished by the evening of the 20th and the party entrained back for Limbdi early the same night after enjoying the liberal hospitality of H. H. the Maharaja for three days and having a most pleasant time of it. Limbdi was reached at about 11 A. M. on the 21st May where the Thakore Saheb's subjects were long waiting at the station to greet the Thakore Saheb and the bridegroom with their enthusiatic congratulations and to welcome the bride to her husband's home.

Following the usual custom, the congratulatory gifts of Poshak from the various States, deputations who had been present were accepted in a formal Durbar held the day before the departure to Ahmednagar and with the customary return gifts from the Thakore Saheb, most of the guests returned to their respective States. Some more closely connected with the Thakore Saheb accompanied the bridal party to Ahmednagar as mentioned above.

As has been noted, the Yuvrani is an intelligent, well educated and an accomplished lady and the Thakore Saheb is gratified at having her as his daughter-in-law. It is a matter of all the more gratification to him that such an union, equally happy on both the sides as it has been, has further added a strong link in the chain of cordial friendships already subsisting between himself and H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratapsinhji of Idar.

It should be noted that the Thakore Saheb, as is his characteristic, liberally appreciated the services of all those who worked well in the management of the marriage occasion. A promotion of Rs. 50 per month was granted to Rana Shri Meghabhai and all the rest were rewarded according to their meed.

25. Among the noticeable, beneficial and charitable measures announced to commemorate the auspicious occassion of the marriage of the Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji, are the following.

The Rani Saheb Shri Baluba Fund.

1. Among these stands out pre-eminently the founding by the Rani Saheb of a fund of Rs. 20,000 from her own private money, with the object of assisting students desirous of proceeding to England or foreign countries for the prosecution of studies in Science or in some industrial or technical branches. The advantage of the fund is placed open to all natives of India whatsoever without any reservation or preference in favour of any particular locality, class or religion. The management of the fund is to be regulated on the line of the Tata Scheme and the only condition for eligibility required is that the applicant

must have finished his College course and that his career must have been exceptionally bright and promising. A part of the credit for such a measure must necessarily belong to the noble inspiration of the Thakore Saheb. Nevertheless, making all due allowance for that influence, for a Zenana lady of her station and environments to be able to catch the spirit of the times so well, and to realize the true requirements of the country in such an intelligent manner as the conception of such a scheme based on such broad and cosmopolitan lines implies, should be considered highly creditable to her intelligence. The fund, as declared, has been handed over by the Rani Saheb to the State for management in accordance with the conditions laid down by her and is called "The Rani Saheb Shri Baluba Fund."

The Baluba Tank.

2. Another donation by the Rani Saheb was of contributing a grant of Rs. 2,000 to be spent after supplying a tank in Limbdi for the exclusive use of women for their bathing and washing. The site for it is to be selected by the local Municipality with special regard to sanitation and proper privacy necessary for women for such purposes. The tank when built is to be named after the Rani Saheb and will be called the "Baluba Tank." This opportune grant meets a long desideratum and suggests the keen interest she always takes in the wants of her subjects.

The Conferring of Hak.

3. The announcement by the Thakore Saheb of his intention to confer the "Hak" on the "Bin Hak" communities of the state forms an important measure. As regards this, it need be explained that "Hak" means the right of ownership over immovable property. Previously to this measure all the subjects of this State were divided into two principal divisions of the "Bin Hak" and the "Hak" communities, according as their right over immovable property was restricted or not. This measure, however, would completely obliterate the long standing and invidious distinction between these two classes of the subjects and practically put all the subjects of the state, to whatsoever community they belonged, on one uniform level. This announcement, conferring a valuable and cherished boon of property on those communities which were so long regarded as not possessing that right, was naturally highly appreciated by the communities immediately to be benefitted by it and received by them with gratitude. It was also not less appreciated by the rest of the subjects as well, as a step eminently conducive to

better convenience of dealings and transfers of immovable property leading to better security of all the subjects.

Sir Pratapsinhji Scholarship.

4. A sholarship of Rs. 20 per month to be called the " Pratapsinhji Scholarship " named after his friend H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratapsinhji of Idar, was founded by the Thakore Saheb to be awarded to any subject of the Limbdi or Idar State for the prosecution of higher study.

Life Pensions

5. Ten pensions for life were announced by the Thakore Saheb to be granted to ten poor Rajput widows.

The Sandhya Hall.

6. In the same connection a donation of Rs. 1500 was given to the Central Hindu College, Benares, to supply the want of a Sandhya Hall for the students. To perpetuate the memory of the late Thakore Saheb this Hall when built is to be named the " Sir Jasvatsinhji Sandhya Hall. "

Demise of the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.

26. In the month of 1st June, the Thakore Saheb proceeded to Wadhwan with a retinue of 100 men on a visit of condolence to the late Thakore Saheb's family on the sad demise of his neighbour and brother Chief the late Thakore Saheb Balsinhji of Wadhwan.

Visit to Bhavnagar.

27. In July last a Garden Party was given by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar to mark his sense of satisfaction at the conferment by the Government of the honour of C. I. E. on his able and popular Dewan Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattni. The Thakore Saheb being a friend of both H. H. the Maharaja and Mr. Pattni, was invited by H. H. the Maharaja to be present. In compliance with it the Thakore Saheb went to Bhavnagar and after taking a zealous part in the agreeable function and spending a most pleasant day with H. H. the Maharaja, returned to his Capital.

Visits to Rajkot.

28. The Thakore Saheb went to Rajkot to attend the old boys gathering of the Rajkot RajKumar College in the last August. The Thakore Saheb was one of the members of the Committee of Chiefs appointed to consider the steps to be taken by the Kathiawad Chiefs to give expression to their feelings of loyalty for the memory of the late lamented King Emperor Edward VII. and to perpetuate his name amongst them and the Thakore Saheb went to Rajkot on the 1st September to attend a meeting of the Committee held at the Kothi. As a result of these deliberations, it was resolved to raise a fund to be called "the King Emperor Edward VII Scholarship fund." The Thakor Saheb subscribed a handsome donation of Rs. 7500 at the Meeting and stood third in the list of the subscriptions to the fund then started.

A third occasion for his visit to Rajkot was for the purpose of attending the Raj Kumar College Council Meeting held in the month of the last February.

Visit to Poona.

29. The Thakore Saheb went to Poona in the last September with the Yuvraj Shree where during his stay he took occasion to visit such institutions as the Poona Poor Asylum, the Sassoon Hospital, the Nursing Association, the Depressed Classes Mission Association, the Kurve's Widows' Home &c. to each of which he extended his generosity by suitable donations.

Visit to Bombay.

30. For the benefit of the Rani Saheb's health and for her treatment for Asthma the Thakore Saheb proceeded to Bombay with her in the last October. She was there treated by Dr. Rao with much success and after a stay in Bombay of about a month, returned to Limbdi with a considerable improvement in her health.

While in Bombay, the Thakore Saheb had the honour and pleasure of attending the weddings of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, who is pleased to maintain a very kind and friendly regard for the Thakore Saheb. On a visit of the Thakore Saheb to His Excellency, the heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was presented to him. His Excellency was pleased with the young Kumar and graciously conversed with him for a good while and was also pleased to introduce him to Lady Clarke in very kind terms.

Following the noble example of his illustrious predecessor, the late Sir Jaswatsinhji, it has been the policy of the Thakore Saheb since his installation, to treat all the different religions of his subjects with equal consideration and respect and the Jain community, forming a most important section of the subjects of the Limbdi State, naturally receives a large share of the benefits of the Thakore Saheb's wise and liberal policy in that direction.

With a view to give expression to their sense of gratitude to the Thakore Saheb for the consideration shown by him to their religion, the members of the Jhalawadi Jain Sabha of Bombay took an opportunity of the Thakore Saheb's stay there to present him an address on the 26th of November last, at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay.

The hall of the market was crowded by members of the Jain community. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ganpat Sadasiv Rao was called to the chair and among those present were Kunvar Shree Vijaysinhji of Palitana, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Narotum Muraŕji Gokaldas. The Thakore

Saheb who was accompanied by the heir-apparent was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the assembly on his entering the hall. The address which was on satin and was encased in a silver casket, was as follows:—

"We, the president and the members of Shri Jhalawadi Jain Sthanakwasi Sabha, deem it our rare previlege to embrace this opportunity to present an address to Your Highness as a token of our gratitute for a series of Your Highness's beneficent works and noble merits such as free education, sympathy to dumb animals, special regard for Jainism and its priests and preachers, fatherly care for Your Highness's subjects, Your Highhess's disinterested zeal for the advancement of the Jain community, its religious institutions, its conferences and several others. Limbdi, the capital of Your Highness's State, is one of those oldest and leading cities of Jhalawad, which is saved from the unwholesome effects of the vicissitudes of time. It is a centre of Jain philosophy and religion. Your Highness's attention is now fortunately focussed on commerce, arts and industries, which constitute important factors to the advancement of a nation and success in the race of life. It is hoped that this fostering care of Your Highness will very soon mark an era in the annals of the people of Limbdi, whose destinies are fortunately entrusted to Your Highness's care. Since Your Highness's accession to the Gadi of Limbdi, Your Highness has evinced a regard for all forms of religion and especially for the doctrine of mercy inculcated chiefly by Jainism. We rejoice to find Your Highness following in the footsteps of the late lamented philosopher, Thakore Saheb Sir Yashvantsinhji who left behind him undying name and fame. Last, but not least, we have the honour to pray to God to grant Your Highness a long life enabling your Highness to promote the welfare of Your Highness's subjects like a father and to strive after avoidance of killing of animals and may He breathe in your Highness the spirit and wisdom to translate Your Highness's noble ideals into action."

After the reading and presentation of the address, the chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that they had met there that night to give a hearty welcome to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, on the present occasion of his visit to Bombay. He was one of the most enlightened Chiefs. After receiving a liberal education he had served in responsible posts in Gondal, Jamnagar, and Porbandar, and the knowledge which he acquired and the experience he gained in the service proved to be of infinite value to him when he succeeded to the gadi of Limbdi in 1908, on the death of the late ruler, who had left behind him the marks of his liberal rule. Since

1908, he had been administering his territory with conspicious ability and wisdom and in a manner highly beneficial to his subjects. He had devoted special attention to the encouragement of industry and commerce throughout his territory. He had given great impetus to the cause of education, primary as well as secondary. Realising the importance of education as a great lever in raising the social, intellectual and moral condition of his subjects he had been giving free education to all classes of his subjects by founding schools in towns and villages and maintaining them at the cost of the State. He congratulated the Thakore Saheb on his liberal and enlightened views in educational matters and he (the speaker) was of opinion that the Thakore Saheb could not have conferred a greater blessing on his subjects than that of free education, and he commended his liberal and enlightened policy in this matter. The Thakore Saheb's attitude towards all classes had been marked not only by great toleration but also by great sympathy and consideration for the religious views and feeling of the people of Zalawad, who were mostly Jains. Although himself a Vaishnav, the Thakore Saheb was a liberal patron of the Jain institutions and took a deep interest in their advancement. It was for this reason that the local Jain community had met there that day to do honour to whom honour was due—(applause)—and to express their gratitude for the innumerable benifits they enjoyed under his beneficent and liberal rule. On behalf of the Sabha, he offered a warm and hearty welcome to the Thakore Saheb and offered their best wishes for his health, happiness and prosperity. He wished him long life to enjoy the fruits of the exalted position of the ruling Chief, and hoped that his rule would tend to promote the social, moral and material welfare of his subjects. (Applause.)

Several speakers dwelt in enthusiastic terms on the beneficial effects of the measures introduced by His Highness in the State since his accession to the Gadi and alluded to his liberal support to the cause of education and to his zeal for the promotion of commerce and industry in his State and his anxiety to ameliorate the condition of suffering women.

In reply, the Thakore Saheb said that when he was first consulted he was opposed to the idea of the presentation of the address, because in doing what he had done for his subjects and his State, he had merely done his duty and looked after his own interests; for the interests of a ruler and his subjects were, as it were, intertwined. But his wishes did not prevent and since they were good enough to present him with the address, he cordially thanked them for the honour they had done him that evening. He however,

pointed out that they had spoken of him in far too flattering terms and it would be a sheer presumption on his part, if be quietly appropriated all the good things that they had said of him. The period that had elapsed since his accession was indeed very short and he had, therefore, not been able to do many things as he would wish to do. Moreover, the measures that he had introduced in the interests of the state would take time to fructify and this was not the time to pronounce a judgment on them. He was merely a trustee of his subjects, and it was after all the subjects who maintained their ruler. He was therefore, bound to spend the income he derived from them, for their benefit in his State. In making education free he had consulted his own interests for he believed that it would tend to make his subjects happy and contented by driving away the forces of ignorance; and if the subjects were happy, the ruler must be happy too. Ignorance was more costly than education and it was easier to rule enlightened people than ignorant subjects. If he, therefore, took measures to promote education in his territory, he firmly believed that the results would, in the end be beneficial to the State, and lead to the development of commerce and industries in the state. No nation could hope to flourish without the development of commerce and industries, and this could not be done, if the people were ignorant. He asked them to remember that his State was a small one and the population was not large and it was therefore, easier for him to adopt experimental measures than it was possible to do, in big States. He was evolving in his own mind the idea of making primary education free and compulsory; but unless he was convinced that the time had arrived for it, and that the people would not resent compulsion or, that it would not interfere with their daily life, he would not take a hasty step. He must take care that his acts, however well-meaning and beneficial, should not cause any irritation to conservative folks. He, however promised to tackle the different subjects of compulsory primary education with tact and discretion.

He asked them to remember that the prosperity of a State depended more or less on the prosperity of its agricultural classes. They were the real back-bone of the State and it was the duty of the ruler to save its peasantry from ruin and lead it into the path of prosperity. With a view to help them, he had made a beginning of a movement on the principle of co-operative society and he would watch the results of the experiment with eager interest.

Referring to that passage in the address which spoke of religious toleration

the Thakore Saheb said that it was one of the great glories of the British Raj that people of diverse religion lived in amity in this country. The late King Edward took a great and delightful pride in uniting the hearts of his subjects. The present King was following in the steps of his predecessor and he asked them what better ideal could native chiefs hold before them than the uniting of the hearts of his subjects? No ruler could rule or administer his territory with success, if the subjects lived in perpetual war with professors of different faith or religion. The policy of toleration and sympathy which he hoped religiously to follow throughout his life, was dictated by his religion, by reason and by considerations of humanity. He promised his hearers that he would follow in the footsteps of the late revered Thakore Saheb, who had given him a rich inheritance of noble example and he would do his best to imitate the virtues of his distingnished father Jasvatsinhji whom he regarded as a Mahatma, and he would always cherish his pious memory with reverence and affection. (applause).

Among the important institutions visited by the Thakore Saheb during his stay in Bombay, were the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, the Bombay Match Factory situated at Worli, and the Aryan Brotherhood.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.

To the first mentioned institution he went accompanied by Sheth Narotamdas Morarji Gokaldas J. P. of Bombay and was received at the Orphanage by its Hon. Secretaries with whom the Thakore Saheb went round the whole institution. The Thakore Saheb expressed his sympathy for the institution and made an appropriate donation to the Orphanage Fund.

The Thakore Saheb and the Yuvraj Shri visited the Bombay Match Factoy on the 12th and the Aryan Brotherhood on the 15th November. At the former institution he was cordially welcomed by the Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh & Sheth Bhagvandas Madhavdas and other Directors who took him over the Factory. He also gave donations to the funds of such deserving institutions as the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, the Alexandra Girls' School and the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and the boys of Victoria Memorial School for the Blind were specially invited by the Thakore Saheb at his bunglow and feasted.

The Bombay Match Factory.

31. Another journey undertaken by the Thakore Saheb during the year under report was for the purpose of visiting the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Allahabad towards the end of the last January. During his stay

Visit to the Allahabad Exhibition.

of five days at Allahabad, the Thakore Saheb put up at the Kothi of H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, which H. H. had kindly offered. He saw there various sections and exhibits and while appreciating the general excellence of arrangements as well as the various specimens of art etc. exhibited, some of which struck him as highly commendable, he was particularly attracted by the Agricultural and Forestry sections.

Personnel of Administration.

32. During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Shukla B. A., L. L. B, who had accepted this State's service as Hazur Personal Assistant for only one year, retired in January last, the said term being then over. Mr. Savailal Girdherlal Pandya, L. C. E., the State Engineer, getting an appointment under the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government left the service of this State and in his place Mr. Motilal Lallubhai Majmudar is appointed on a salary of Rs 125. Mr. Motilal has a roll of long Government service in the P. W. D. & was a Sub-Engineer at the time of his retirement on pension. Likewise, the Head Master and Educational Inspector of the High School, Mr. Kalidas N. Shah. M. A., having received the post of the Superintendent of Education and the Head Master of the High School in his native State of Wadhwan, in the vacancy left by him here, Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah B. A., S. T. C., was appointed on a pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. Miss P. B. Sharpe, a lady of good education and possessing satisfactory testimonials, is engaged as English Tutor and Governess to the Young Kumar and the Kunvaris and as Superintendent of the local Girls' School. Her pay is Rs 100 per mensen with free board, lodging and free use of a carriage. Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani, B. A. is appointed, Manager of the Limbdi Bank on a pay of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 120 by three yearly increments. With these changes the rest of the Personnel of the administration remains the same as before.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Collection System.

33. In a large majority of the jurisdictional villages the Vighoti System *i. e.* the System of cash assessment is in practice, while in the non-jurisdictional villages of this State the Bhagvati System is in force with only a single exception of the village of Mithapur. This village also had till the last year

the Bhagvati System along with its sister villages under the Zilla, but during the district tour of the Thakore Saheb in the year before the one under report the Vighoti System was sanctioned in this village by the Thakore Saheb as an experimental measure, at the request of the people. Although the Bhagvati system has its advantages of being elastic and more considerate, yet considering the opportunities it affords for dishonesty and the delays it entails in separating the shares, this State prefers on the whole the Vighoti system.

Revenue Divisions.

34. The whole State with both its jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional portions is divided into 22 revenue divisions which are termed Tappas. There is a Vahivatdar for each Tappa and these Vahivatdars are under the immediate control of the Revenue Karbhari, Rana Shri Meghabhai. The Revenue Karbhari is assisted by the Assistant Revenue Karbhari, Jadeja Shri Kalubha Jethiji and two Tajvijdars. The success which has attended the administration of this department is chiefly due to the able supervision of Rana Shri Meghabhai, to whom thanks are due.

Revenue installments.

35. The collection of the revenues are made in two instalments of 12½ percent and 87½ percent, payable on the 5th of January and, the 15th of April, respectively.

Revenue year

36. The revenue year begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October.

Total Cultivation.

37. The following is the statement showing the total acres of the Khalsa or State and of the alienated lands in the jurisdictional villages with details of cultivated and uncultivated lands, in comparison with their respective extents in the preceding year.

Year.	Total Area	Area of alienated lands.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		
					Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for Cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samvat 1865	227675–29	37305–29	190370–0	91042–15	86070–29	13256–36	99327–25
Samvat 1966	227395–4	37190–13	190204–31	89479–20	87552–1	13173–10	100725–11

In explanation of the differences in the figures for the S. 1965 and S. 1966 in the table, above, it need be mentioned that the total area for the year S. 1966 shows a decrease of 280 acres from its extent in S. 1965, which is due to a correction of a mistake detected by the Survey. The alienated land shows a decrease of 115 acres which is mainly due to resumption. The comparison of the total extent of land under cultivation during the two years of S. 1965 and S. 1966 shows a decrease of about 1563 acres under cultivation which fact is to be attributed to the almost total ceasing of rain after August interfering with the sowing of the rabi crops. However, comparatively the area is not very large.

Alienation.

38. There were no new alienations of land during the year under report.

The Takavi.

39. Proper Takavi advances were made during the year under report and most of these together with a part of previous such advances were recovered.

Arrears.

40. During the year under report, the whole of the fresh advances and also about one third of the past arrears were recovered. It is satisfactory to note that generally very seldom coercive measures have to be resorted to for recovery and this State is always chary of having recourse to such steps unless forced in particular cases.

Remissions.

41. Remissions of the assessment of the year under report were granted in proper cases after inquiring into the condition of those to whom they were granted.

Bunds and dams

42. The amount spent under this head is shown under Appendix XIX.

Tanks and Wells.

43. The following table shows the total number of wells and tanks in the jurisdictional villages together with the description of their purpose and condition.

No.		Wells.		Tanks.	Irrigation			Drinking.			Washing.			Unfit for use.			Remarks.
		Kutcha.	Pucca.		Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells	Pucca wells.	Tanks	Kutcha wells	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Limbdi State.	292	360	21	218	207	0	60	120	19	9	15	2	5	18	0	

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

44. There are several local laws in force in this State. In matters not provided for by local legislation the spirit of the British laws is generally observed. Among the more important laws enacted during the year under report were the following.

1. The District Police Act of the Limbdi State.

2. The Religious Endowments Rules.

The District Police Act

45. This act is framed on the lines of the District Police Act of the Bombay Government with certain modifications required by the local circumstances.

The Religious Endowment Rules.

46. These rules aim at the preservation and proper management of the property consecrated to such public institutions as the Devasthans, Mosques, Sadavrattas, Educational institutions, Ashramas, Maths, and such other religious or charitable establishments. However, these rules do not include within their scope all such institutions but apply only to such of them as receive any grant or aid or derive any sort of direct income or benefit from the State. The present Pujaris, Mahants, or the managers of these institutions are all to remain as they are, but are liable to removal by the State on proof of their misconduct or on any other sufficient cause. The matter of succession in such places is subject to the confirmation by the State and in case of vacancy a successor is to be appointed by the state from among the followers of that particular sect, due regard being had to the custom prevailing in that behalf and the general voice of the followers. These Pujaris, Mahants, or managers are required by the Rules to render the accounts of the incomes and expenditures of their respective establishments annually, together with a full list of the property of the institutions. Panch *i. e.* a committee of three or more members selected from the followers of the sect and in agreement with their general wishes, is appointed for each such institution to look after the works of the managers. These Panchs are further to inspect and check the accounts and the property of the institution at least once a year, and both the managers and Panch are held liable for any default or mismanagement. Any member of the Panch unless removed by the State for his incapacity, misconduct or other sufficient cause, is entitled to hold the office for life. The Panch is also empowered to deposit any valuable property of the institu-

tion with any respectable man for safe custody, or to deposit at interest any cash with the local bank, but neither the Panch nor the manager has power to dispose of any immovable property or any valuable movable property without the previous sanction of the State. Above the Punch, is placed the supervisor of all these institutions styled the Dharmadhyaksha appointed by the State with powers to look after the work of the managers and the Panchs and report to the Hazur Court. In the framing of these Rules special care is taken to achieve the object of safeguarding the property and securing proper management of such institutions without needlessly offending susceptibilities of any whom they might concern, and from the spirit in which they have been received, it is hoped they would fulfil their objects.

Military.

47. This State maintains no military force except some Arabs who are employed as the Palace, Treasury and Jamdarkhana guards. They carry muzzle loading guns, swords and daggers. These Arabs are included in the Police force.

Police Force.

Strength and Composition.

48. The number and the composition of the Police force in detail is shown by Appendix IV. Their total strength at the close of the year under report was 132. There are besides, Police Patels, Village Pasaitas, Chokiats and Pagis for each village. Of these the Pasaitas hold lands on service tenure and the rest are stipendary. In many of the villages there are Pacca Pagis that is, they bind themselves to recoup the loss in case they fail to detect the thief and recover the stolen property. This system is found from experience to work admirably and goes to diminish petty thefts of crops which are otherwise so common in villages. Also it provides an easy and convenient method of redress in such cases. The Police Superintendent is Rana Shri Chandrasinhji Bapubha, a sixth class Talukdar of Bhoika and a Bhayat of this State. He has received his education at the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan Camp. Under his supervision the Police force maintains its efficiency as before.

He is assisted by the City Fouzedar Rana Shri Devisinhji Halaji who has been appointed to the post during the year under report and the Chief Constable Mr. Jayshanker Vajeshanker, and the Police Superintendent expresses satisfaction with their work. During the year under report the gradation of the Police Force was revised and the pays of different grades received due increment.

49. The police are armed with muzzle-loading guns and swords. Arms.

50. The total cost of the Police is Rs. 18716–0–0. The ratio of the Police to the population is nearly 4 per thousand and to the area is 1 per 2·7 square miles. Cost and ratio.

51. The following statement classifies the regular Police force of this State according to caste and religion. Caste or religion.

34	Rajputs.
39	Sipahis.
35	Arabs.
24	Other Hindu Castes.
132.	

Civil Justice.

52. There are four Civil Courts in this State, all located in Limbdi in the same building in the Darbargadh. Civil Courts.

1. The Munsiff's Court.

The Munsiff has power of hearing suits above Rs. 25 to Rs. 500. Mr. Bhavanilal Maneklal Desai, continued to be the Munsiff during the year under report. He comes as observed in the last report, of a respectable family of this place and is a son of a late servant of the State.

2. The Judicial Karbhari's Court.

This Court hears all original claims above Rs. 500 and the appeals from the decisions of the Munsiff's Court. The present Judicial Karbhari is Mr. Vrajlal Jivanbhai Kothari, B. A., L.L. B., who also belongs to an old and respectable family of this place long connected with this State as remarked in the last report.

3. The Hazur Court.

It is presided over by the Thakore Saheb and the Chief Karbhari and is the final Court of Appeal. It exercises the powers of the High Court.

4. The Small Cause Court.

The Chief Karbhari also exercises the powers of the Small Cause Court and hears suits upto Rs. 25.

53. The balance of undecided cases at the commencement of the year was 5 against 3 last year. The number of suits filed during the year was 417 Civil Suits.

against 390 last year. There were in all 422 suits for disposal before the Civil Courts during the year against 393 last year.

Suits disposed of.

54. The total number of suits decided during the year was 419 against 388 last year.

Contested Suits.

55. The total number of contested suits decided was 74 and was about 17·6 percent of the total number of suits disposed of.

Value of Suits.

56. Of the suits filed during the year the number of those valued at or under Rs. 500 was 407, of those above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 was 9 and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 was 1.

Balance of Suits.

57. The number of cases remaining adjourned at the close of the year was 3, as against 5, in the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

58. The total number of appeals decided was 9 as against the same number in the preceding year.

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

59. There were 174 applications for the execution of decrees, of the value of Rs. 48946 pending at the close of the preceding year. Those filed during the year amounted to 545. Thus the total number for disposal during the year was 719. Of these 512 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 207 valued at Rs. 51150 at the close of the year. The value of applications for execution admitted during the year was Rs. 71,467, and that of those disposed of was Rs. 69,263.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

60. The Criminal Courts in the State are as under.

1. The Munsiff is invested with the First Class Magistrate's powers.

2. The Judicial Karbhari exercises in Criminal cases the Sessions Court powers.

3. The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court and also those of the District Magistrate.

Criminal cases

61. The year opened with a balance of 1 Criminal case and 63 new cases were brought to trial during the year making the total number of cases for disposal during the year 64. Of these 60 were decided during the year leaving on hand a balance of 4 at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

62. Five cases were committed to the Sessions Court on charges of murder kidnapping, forgery of a valuable security, criminal breach of trust and causing

miscarriage. All were disposed of during the year and 4 out of the six persons involved were convicted.

63. The percentages of persons acquitted and discharged and of those convicted to persons tried were respectively 73·9, 8·2 and 17·7. Convictions.

64. The ratio of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population is ·3 percent and the average of crime per square mile is ·33. Ratio.

Extradition.

65. The total number of the accused surrendered by this State during the year were 8, of whom 4 were surrendered to the Wadhwan State, 1 to the Bhoika Thana and 3 to the Rajkot State.

Those received by this State during the year under report were 4, two of whom were from the Agency Thana of Bhoika and the rest from the Ahmedabad Zilla.

Registration of Documents.

66. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 292 and showed a decrease of 55 from its number last year. The fees realised being Rs. 4377 against Rs. 5033 last year.

Prison.

67. There is only one Jail at Limbdi. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1910 was 6. During the year from the beginning of April, 1910 to the close of March, 1911 there were 73 admissions making a total of 79 as against 108 of the previous year. Their number at the close of March last was 7. Appendix XIII gives the necessary details.

The gross expenditure during the year ending on the 31st of October 1910 exclusive of the charges on account of the Jail guards was Rs. 614–4–0 as against 578–5–2 in the preceding year. The cost per head was Rs. 7–12–4 as against Rs. 5–5–8.

Municipality.

68. There is only one Municipality in this State namely that in the town of Limbdi. It is of an old standing. It has a Board of 30 members to conduct its administration. Of this number 12 are official members appointed by the State and the remaining 18 are non-official elective members with the Chief

Karbhari as its permanent President. The town is divided into convenient groups of castes for the purpose of Municipal elections and these elections are held biannially. The duties of the Municipality chiefly consist of the conservancy, lighting, sanitation, looking after the preservation and repairs of roads and such public places as the Public Garden etc. The General Board regularly meets twice in a year in April and in November and among its principal functions are the discussing and passing of the Annual Municipal Budget, the election of a Managing Committee and its Chairman and the disposal of other matters of special importance. During the year under report two members were added to the usual number of the Managing Committee which up to then consisted of 6 members including the Chairman. The post of Chairman is subject to the approval of the Thakore Shaheb and is tenable for one year. Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a non-official member who was the Chairman of the Managing Committee resigned his post during the year under report, after a creditable work as chairman for a certain number of years and another non-official member Mr. Sunderji Hirachand is appointed in his place. This gentleman was the Shirestedar of the Hazoor Court and has for the last two years retired from the service on gratuity. The election by castes and the majority of non-official members, are two features of interests distinguishing this Municipalty. The non-official members on the General Board as well as the Managing Committee always evince much interest and zeal in the conduct of its affairs which is very satisfactory, and great credit is due to them for their disinterested work. There were two meetings of the General Board and 44 meetings of the Managing Committee held during the year under report. Its total income which is derived from the customs receipts of the town of Limbdi, rents of buildings, toll, fines, door fees, fees on the export of cotton, sale of manure, licence fees etc., amounted during the year ending on the 31st of October 1910 to Rs. 19742-14-4 against the estimated receipts of Rs. 19500-0-0 for the year ending on the 31st of October 1911. The total expenditures for these two years actual and estimated, are Rs. 20404-5-2 and Rs. 22843-0-0. The deficit is met by State grant.

CHAPTER IV.

Rainfall

69. The rainfall during the monsoon was distributed as below.

	Inches.	Cents.
June	9	2
July	4	97
August	10	78
September	1	0
October	0	18
January	0	8
March	1	1
Total	27	8

The effect of rainfall on crops.

70. The plentiful downpours in June, July and August were sufficient for the kharif crops but its almost total cessation after August interfered materially with the sowing of the rabi crops in many parts while in the rest its absence greatly weakened these late crops; and as the rabi crops include as they do, the principle crops of this State *viz* the wheat and cotton, its effects would have told seriously on the revenues of the State as well as the agricultural classes had not the high prices of cotton come to the relief in some measure. Also the Hathia rain, the frost and the untimely rainfall and the exceptionally wet weather in March all combined to spoil the already weak cotton and wheat crops and generally speaking the seasons this year have proved comparatively worse than in the previous year.

Agricultural Stock.

71. The Appendix XX shows the number of the heads of cattle useful in agricultural work as well as for other purposes. To ensure proper cultivation of land, the Thakore Saheb is anxious to see that the cultivators possess sufficient and good agricultural stock. With this object a regular census of the cattle is made every year in the State, to obtain accurate statistics. Every year a deputation consisting of a State official and two or three Patels are sent to Sindh to purchase bullocks for the State and these are advanced to those cultivators who are found to possess bullocks insufficient for tilling the land they hold. Such cultivators are charged only the cost price of the bullocks and besides, the price is recovered from them by easy instalments. A cattle show is also held sometimes in Limbdi where the owners of good cattle receive prizes at the hands of the Thakore Saheb.

Yet another step added during the year under report with the object of encouraging healthy breed of cattle is for the Thakore Saheb to inspect the cattle in very village in the course of his district tour and to distribute suitable gifts of clothing to owners of good stock, as a mark of his appreciation. All these steps have a good effect towards the end in view. There was no epidemic among the cattle during the year under report except some slight outbreak of small pox in a few villages. However, prompt measures checked its spread and there was no appreciable mortality. During the year under report eighty bullocks of about Rs 9000 in price were advanced to the cultivators.

Area cropped in.

72. The following table shows the distribution of crops in the jurisdictional villages.

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Samvat 1965.	Samvat 1966.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Cotton	44382	43000		1382	
Wheat	18607	19000	393		
Gram	1749	1000		749	
Winter Juwar	750	300		450	
Barley	33	25		8	
Kasumby	100	300	200		
Juwar	13000	14000	1000		
Bajro	12000	11000		1000	
Paddy	158	200	42		
Other crops and Vegetables	263	654	391		
Total.	91042	89479	~~1563~~	1563	

Temperature.

73. The temperature in shade rose to the maximum of 112 deg. Farenheit in the month of May and fell to the minimum of 46 deg. in the last February.

Prices of food stuffs.

74. During the year under report there was some improvement in the

prices of food stuffs generally. The wheat was dearest at Rs. 1-15-6 per maund in the last May, and Bajri and Juwar at R. 1-13-0 and R. 1-6-0 per maund respectively in the last June while the wheat was cheapest in the last March at R. 1-8 per maund, the Bajri at R. 1-4 per maund and Juwar at R. 1-2-0 per maund in the last September. There was not much fluctuation in the prices of rice. Generally speaking, the prices of food stuffs have maintained themselves above the normal figure to a certain degree.

Wages.

75. During the year under report the wages of unskilled labour varied between 3 annas and 5 annas. The wages of carpenters have generally remained at 12 annas and those of masons have fluctuated between 12 annas and R. 1-2-0. The great variation in the wages of masons is chiefly to be ascribed to the great demand of the Public Works here.

Limbdi Bank.

76. The Limbdi Bank which was established by Act I of 1910 as noticed in the last report commenced working in the last September. Its Manager, Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani B.A., and a body of 12 Directors and different Village Committees have been duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The subscribed capital called in up to now, amounts to about Rs. 29,000 out of which loans approximating Rs. 10,000 have been advanced to cultivators and about Rs. 3,000 to mercantile and other classes. It also holds certain amounts on the Deposit and Savings Bank accounts. As the object of the Bank is to provide facility of loans on reasonable and moderate terms specially to agriculturists so as to save them from falling into the hands of unscrupulous money-lenders, the rate of interest for them is specially fixed by the Act to be not more than 6 percent. Already these people have begun to appreciate the advantage offered by this Bank and many of those who were at first sceptical about it, have come in to enlist their names as members. Applications for loans certified by the Village Committees are forwarded to the Directors with details of the conditions of the applicants and these are disposed of by the Directors in their regular fortnightly meetings. A Sub-Committee of 3 Directors is also formed with definite powers to meet urgent cases, coming up in the interval between these meetings of the Directors. The Directors, including those from the mofussil, evince great interest in the work of the Bank. From the time of its commencement up till the end of March last, there were 10 meetings of Directors and one general meeting of members held. Although it is yet too short a time for its beneficial results to be tangible, yet the beginning has been very satisfactory and hopeful, for which thanks are due to the Manager and the Directors.

Cotton Press.

77. The State Cotton Press was established in the latter part of 1908 and commenced working in 1909. This report, dealing with the period from the April, 1910 to March, 1911 is naturally concerned with the latter part of the 2nd season and the first part of the 3rd season of the Press. The number of bales pressed up to the close of March 1910 as reported last year was 1373 and for the latter part of the same season the number came to 5440 bales, thus totalling for the last season 6813 bales; for the current season the actual figures of bales pressed up to the end of March last are 2,600 and the further number of bales expected before the close of the present season is between 7,000 to 8,000, totalling for the present season from 10,000 to 11,000 bales. Thus for this season an improvement of between 3000 to 4000 bales roughly is expected which comes to about 30 p. c. Of the 6813 bales pressed last year, 860 bales of cotton came from outside the Limbdi State, being distributed as under:—210 bales from Wadhwan, 150 bales from Chuda, 500 bales from Sayla and the remaining 150 bales from other miscelleneous places from outside. This should be considered as highly suggestive inasmuch as both Wadhwan and Wadhwan Camp have their own Cotton Presses, while Chuda in the absence of any special attraction here would ordinarily find Ranpur Cotton Press nearer and more convenient, while in the same way Sayla would prefer Wadhwan. The fact of the attraction of those goods to this Press in spite of these considerations, of its own accord argues lower charges, better facilities and better profits here. The same inflow of outside goods continues this year also and of the total goods pressed up to the close of the last March, already a considerable fraction is represented by the localities mentioned above to which Dhanduka has newly joined, which would otherwise have gone to Ranpur. This fact is already gratifying enough as showing that this Press has not only been able to stand against the competition of its old established rivals in the neighbourhood but that it has actually established such a good reputation as to be able to divert to itself a part of its rivals' natural custom. To this state of things, yet another factor to contribute to enhance that prosperity is added by the establishment of the new Ginning Factory at Pansina which will be presently noted. There is thus ample reason to justify the hopes that the Press has a bright future before it. As for the quality of Limbdi Cotton, it should here be remarked that the price of the best Limbdi cotton here varied last year between Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per maund, while the highest price reached by these goods in the present year up to the end of the last March was between Rs. 17 to 17½ a maund and generally the best Limbdi

cotton fetches only Rs. 7 or 8 less per candy than the Good Broach Cotton. This is a price higher than any in the neighbourhood including the Wadhwan Cotton and must necessarily be due to its excellence and to its superiority over the cotton of other neighbouring localities. However, the value of the Press lies not merely in its being a commercial concern but chiefly in the impetus its success implies to trade and labour and the consequent prosperity it would bring to people of all classes.

Cotten Market.

78. The scheme for the Cotton Market was conceived and put in motion by the Thakore Saheb last year but the building and the necessary arrangements occupying some time, this is the first year of its work. Before the establishment of the Cotton Market at Limbdi most of the Limbdi cotton had to go to the Wadhwan market. In addition to the cartage charges etc. that were thus added another difficulty was that the Limbdi cotton which is in quality superior to the Wadhwan cotton suffered the disadvantage of being classed there as Wadhwan cotton and fetched the price of that cotton only. The idea of establishing the Cotton Market had its birth in the desire of the Thakore Saheb to avoid the double loss thus suffered by the people in the absence of such a market at home. This idea was further encouraged by the abundant cotton outturn of the surrounding areas as well as by the consideration of the obvious advantage it must confer specially on the cultivators in securing higher prices.

This Market is situated conveniently between the Ginning Factory and Cotton Press so as to be very close to and in one line with them both. It is also connected with the Cotton Press by a trolly line for easily carrying the bales and other goods. Also care is taken to keep large store of water in cisterns both at the Cotton Market and the Cotton Press against fire accidents and pipes taken from the water-works are also supplied at both the places. Notwithstanding the infancy of the Market it is satisfactory to note that already 3,000 bales have been brought to it up to the close of the year under report. The Cotton Press Manager is appointed as the Superintendent of the Market and a suitable staff is also provided. Care is taken to have goods weighed by a weigher engaged by the Market Superintendent specially for that purpose to preclude complaints about weight from either side and sufficient arrangements for the proper storing, watch and safety of the goods are provided. The large number of bales registered shows the amount of the facility afforded by the Market and the satisfaction it is able to give to the merchants.

Among the purchasers in this Market are such well known merchant firms as Messers Rali Brothers, Volkart Brothers, Tata Sons, Hirji Khetshi

of Bombay, Mr. Dinshawji Bamanji of Bhavnagar and Sheth Malichand Jaychand of Ahmedabad. Of these Sheth Hirji Khetshi and Sheth Malichand Jaychand have established their permanent branches in Limbdi. All these facts speak for themselves as to the state of the Cotton Market here, its work and its prospects. The new Ginning Factory at Pansina which commences its work this season is yet an additional factor promising to contribute materially towards feeding the Market with goods turned out in the factory as well as with other goods of its owner Sheth Rahimtoola Alibhai of Dholera who is a large cotton merchant himself. Under these circumstances it is hoped that in a near future the Market may probably be able to collect together a considerable number of bales. This would imply a flourishing trade of the place together with all the profits and prosperity which a good state of trade must inevitably bring directly and indirectly to all classes of people. The establishment of the Cotton Market affords a strong proof of the Thakore Saheb's earnest desire for the amelioration of the condition of his people and its success is as convincing a testimony to his power and ability to achieve it.

The Limbdi Ginning Factory

79. There is already one Ginning Factory in Limbdi owned by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of this place. It originally had 40 gins but the year before the last ten more had to be added which was due to the growing cotton trade of Limbdi. Still it is not able to cope with the work and it is thought that another factory would be required to be shortly raised here.

The Pansina Ginning Factory

80. The Ginning Factory at Pansina which was already refered to in the last report changed hands from its original owner to Sheth Rahimtula Alibhai, a rich Khoja merchant of Dholera. By his energy, the work was speedily pushed forward and the factory was already ready for work by the end of the year under report. Since then it has commenced working, but this being after the close of the year under report, must form the proper subject for the next report to deal with. The village of Pansina is the gateway of a cotton producing area and the factory has every chance of flourishing and getting ample work to do.

Other industries.

81. There are besides some handloom weavers at Mojidad, a village of this State about 8 miles from Limbdi. They turn out a sort of coarse cloth called Gaji, for which there is a large demand in the rest of Kathiawad and some parts of Gujrat and which is much appreciated for its good quality.

Limbdi is also noted for the following hand industries viz., ivory bangle makings, silk embroidery of the ancient type, and manufacturing of the brass plated boxes of indigenous pattern. These are much in demand and are well appreciated by the people.

82. There is no forest in this State, but there are several grass pre- Forest. serves called Vids. The grass in excess of that required for consumption is generally stacked as a provision against famine.

Exports and Imports.

83. The imports during the year amounted to the value of Rs. 8,24,715 against 7,56,496 last year. These mainly consisted of grains, ghee, cloth, yarn, wool, sugar jaggari, spices, timber, hides, ivory, tobacco, grocery, books and stationery, copper and brass utensils, oil and kerosine. The chief commodities exported are cotton, cotton seeds, wheat, gram, ivory, bangles etc. Of the first named article the export consisted of 66,426 maunds of pressed cotton and 229 maunds of unpressed cotton. No record being kept of other articles, no figures are available of the export of other articles.

Customs.

84. As reported last year in the villages generally the customs duties are levied on the export of the local productions of land and on the import of all other articles, while in the town of Limbdi they were levied generally on all imports and the exports passed duty free. The reason of such an arrangement is that the trade of the villages consists to a very large extent of the exports of their local productions, such as cotton, grains etc. However, with the object of encouraging cotton trade, a change has some time since been made in the duties of the town of Limbdi, by abolishing all duties up to then levied on ginned and unginned cotton and cotton pods. Instead the Limbdi Municipality now charges as a road cess only a fee of R. 0–0–3 per a maund of ginned cotton, R. 0–0–1 per a maund of unginned cotton and R. 0–0–$\frac{3}{4}$ per a maund of cotton pods exported from the town of Limbdi.

Abkari and opium.

85. The general policy of the State is towards discouraging the use of liquor. There is only one shop licensed to sell liquor. The receipts during the year were Rs. 1821 as against the same sum last year. There is also one shop of opium and one for Ganja which yielded to the State Rs. 2241

and Rs. 60 respectlively during the year under report, against Rs. 1745 and Rs. 60 respectively last year.

Salt.

86. Natural salt is produced in the Nalas near Pansina and Balol. The production is generally commensurate with the local consumption. In case of any deficiency however, it is met by purchasing salt from outside under license. Smuggling is vigilently guarded against.

Stone quarries.

87. In addition to the two small quarries of stone namely the Pandri and the Jalila stated in the last report, a third quarry is worked during the year under report at the village of Acharda. That stone is better in quality to the Pandri Stone. All these stones are rough and not of a very good quality.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

88. The total gross income of the State exclusive of the land revenues of its non-jurisdictional villages during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,67,313 as against Rs. 3,44,606 in the preceding year *i. e.* Samvat 1965.

The total expenditure of the State for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,40,393 as against 5,14,543 in the preceding year. The difference between the figures of the two years is due to the fact that a large part of the expenditure on the Public Works stands on the Advances account and hence is not included in the figure of expenditure for S. 1966, above.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Medical.

Dispensary.

89. There is one Charitable Dispensary at Limbdi. It is in the charge of Mr. Keshavlal Tribhovandas Dave L. M. & S., the Chief Medical Officer of this State who is assisted by Mr. Nagardas Khodidas Adeshra, the Hospital

Assistant. Both these gentlemen belong to this place and received their education with the State aid. Their work is satisfactory. The Dispensary is free and no fees are charged.

Number of patients treated.

90. The total number who attended the Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary was 72,082 in 1910–11 as against 68,475 in the last year showing an increase of 3607. Out of the patients so treated, 8640 were out-patients, and 58 in-patients of which 4 were under treatment at the close of the year, as against 8191 and 37 respectively in the last year.

Average attendance.

91. The total daily average attendance of out-door and in-door patients was 1.7 as against 189 in the preceding year.

Epidemic disease.

92. No case of any epidemic disease such as plague or cholera occurred during the year under report.

A few cases of small-pox, measles, and chicken pox were reported in the town of Limbdi during the months of February and March.

Prevailing diseases.

93. The diseases prevailing during the year under report were as below.

	Percentage of case.
Malarial Fevers	1976
Diseases of the eye	1116
„ „ „ Skin	1572
„ „ „ Digestive System ...	1146
„ „ „ Ear	512
„ „ „ Respiratory System	491
„ „ „ Connective tissue ...	398
Rheumatic Affections	268
Wounds and Injuries	255
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	221
Dysentery	111
Debility	116
Syphilitic Affections...	89
Diseases of the nose...	55
„ „ Generative System ...	56
„ „ Lymphatic System ...	50
„ „ Urinary System ...	38
„ „ Organs of Locomotion...	28
Worms	12

Surgical operations.

94. The total number of surgical operations performed at this Dispensary during the year was 303 as against 267 during the last year. Of these operations 14 were major and 289 were minor, as per details given below:—

Major operations.

1	Litholapaxy.
3	Amputations, forearm.
2	Opening of deep Abscesses.
7	Reduction of Fracture.
1	Reduction of Dislocation of the wrist.
14	

Minor operations.

152	Opening of Abscesses.
117	Extraction of Teeth.
4	Circumsission for Phymosis.
1	Removal of foreign body from the nose.
1	Splitting, Phymosis.
2	Excission of Polypus.
2	Suturing.
2	Removal of Stone from the Urethra.
4	Passing of Catheter.
1	Dilatation of Stricture of Urethra.
1	Sounding of bladder.
1	Removal of foreign body from the ear.
1	Removal of foreign body from the cornea.
289	
303	

The total number of cases of poisoning treated during the year under report was 14 all of which were cured.

95. The total number of births and deaths in the town of Limbdi is as follow:—

	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910—11	86	89	166	147
1909—10	147	89	162	184

Appendix XXIV gives particulars of the whole State.

2. Vaccination.

96. The Vaccination work during the year under report is shown by the table below :— Vaccination.

Year.	Primasy Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Successful ++	Un-successful. ++	Remarks.
1909–10	1303	7	...	...	‡ Information not supplied by the Agency Vaccinators.
1910–11	804	20	...	...	

3. Veterinary.

97. The Veterinary Department works satisfactorily. The Shalotri in charge of this department having resigned his post during the year under report, Jhala Jivansinh Malubha G. B. V.C., the Veterinary Surgeon, was appointed in his place. He is a Girasia youth belonging to the village of Samla near Limbdi and is a Bhayat of this State. He was this State's Scholar at the Veterinary College at Bombay and passed his final examination of the Veterinary Surgeon in the year 1910. He is a conscientious, quiet young gentleman well up in his duty.

The health of the cattle continued normal during the year. There was no epidemic disease among them except a slight outbreak of small-pox in a few villages but happily it was checked by prompt measures. During the year under report 20 animals were treated as in-patients and 74 as out-patients. Of these 4 died and the rest were cured. There were in all 9 surgical operations performed.

All expenditure in connection with this department is defrayed by the State. The Veterinary Surgeon also looks after the State's stables.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

98. The State maintains one High School named the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School and 15 Varnacular Schools of which 3 are in the town of Limbdi, two are Girls' Schools, one at Limbdi and the other at Siani, and 13 are Primary Schools in different jurisdictional villages. There are besides 5 Primary Schools in the non-jurisdictional villages of Alau, Rojid, Sundariana, Khadol and Bajarda maintained by the State. Education is imparted free in all the schools.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure on Education during the year under report was Rs. 23,502. This amount includes the educational expense of the members of the Ruling Family.

Ratio.

100. The ratio of pupils to the population is 4.7 per cent and the average of the above expenditure per head of population is about 12 annas.

Supervision.

101. Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah, B. A., S. T. C., performs the duties of the Educational Inspector. His work has been satisfactory even though it is yet a short time since he took up his charge. Rana Shri Mohobatsinhji, the Principal of Local Vernacular schools and Deputy Educational Inspector of the State, having left this State's service his duties as the Principal are entrusted to Mr. Lallubhai Mathurbhai Sutaria. The local Girl's School has been placed during the year under report, under the supervision of Miss Sharpe who also acts as English tutor and Governess to the Young Kumar and the two Kunvaris. She takes a keen interest in her duties.

Attendance.

102. The number on the rolls of the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School on the 31st March was 390 showing a decrease of 11 from the number in the year before the one under report. The decrease is to be accounted for by the fact that about 15 boys from outside could not obtain their admission by reason of the classes they wanted to join having already got overfull. Except the Matriculation class and the two divisions of the Standard V almost all the classes are either full or overfull. The number as it is, is very satisfactory. The average attendance of boys in the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School was 326·6. On the rolls of the Primary Schools the number of children was 1194 during the year under report which shows an increase of 54 over that of the last year. The increase is to be attributed to the earnest efforts of the Thakore

Saheb who has issued instructions to all the Mukhis and Vahivatdars to persuade parents and see that as far as practicable all the children of the school going age do attend a school.

Qualification of the staff.

103 The Staff of the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School is composed of 15 teachers of whom 4 are graduates including the Head Master, two are under graduates, 8 matriculates and one experienced non-matriculate, besides a drawing teacher, a short-hand and type-writing teacher, a cricket teacher, and a gymnastic teacher. Almost all the Head Masters and Mistresses of the Primary Schools as well as the Taluka Schools are trained.

Matriculation results.

104. 6 Students passed the last Matriculation examination out of 12 sent up from the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School during the year under report. The result is very satisfactory and is above the general average of the Bombay University Matriculatoin results.

105. The following table shows the number of boys and girls studying in all the schools in the jurisdictional portion of the State during the past five years.

	1906–07	1907–08	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11
Boys	1199	1228	1290	1310	1347
Girls	206	231	215	231	237
Total...	1405	1439	1505	1541	1584

106. The table below gives the number of students studying English during the last five years at Limbdi.

1906–07	1907–08	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11
231	285	379	401	390

School Final class.

107. During the year under report a School Final Class was opened in connection with the High School with short-hand and type-writing as the optional subjects and an experienced hand in the line has been provided for the purpose. Fourteen boys from the High School and three from the outside avail themselves of the instruction imparted free in the class. Steps

are being taken to add book-keeping and commercial instruction and thus provide commercial education to the subjects of the State.

Drawing class.

108. The Drawing class forms another addition made during the year under report. A third grade passed teacher has been engaged for the purpose and it is intended to teach the full course of Drawing. The class has been opened only a short time since and the necessary arrangements are in the course of being attended to. 15 boys are studying for the First Grade Arts Examination and the Drawing Master hopes to present at least some at the ensuing Arts Examination.

The local Taluka School.

109. To make room for the increased number of classes in the High School, the Vernacular Taluka School which was till then located in a part of the building now wholly occupied by the High School, was removed during the year under report to a spacious and well-ventilated building in the immediate vicinity of the High School. For the general convenience of the Department and in order to provide a better and effective supervision, the Vernacular Branch School located at the other end of the town was in the year under report subordinated to the Taluka School though both the Schools continue to occupy different buildings as before.

Pathshala.

110. Bhatt Adityaram Lalji was appointed as the chief Adhyapaka of the Sanskrit Pathshala in place of Bhatt Mahashanker Govindji who retired owing to infirmity and loss of sight. Bhatt Adityaram is an active and zealous young man. At the close of the year under report there were 15 students on the register of the Pathshala. The Pathshala is under the control and supervision of the Educational Department. Quarterly and annual examinations are held by the Educational Inspector assisted by a committee of four other educated and Sanskrit knowing gentlemen.

Madressa.

111. The Madressa which has been opened since the last 2 years for the Urdu, Gujarati and religious instruction of the Mahomedan children, works on satisfactorily. Also the endowment of 10 Scholarships aggregating Rs. 15 a month by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon continues.

Antyaj School.

112. The Antyaj School for the training of the boys of the depressed classes which has been opened for the last two years in Limbdi continues to work fairly. However, some difficulty is felt in persuading the parents to send their children to school in view of the fact that they would, by working in a factory or the works going on, fetch from 2 to 3 annas a day. Frequent inducements and persuasions have been tried and in some particularly

obstinate cases even stricter measures have to be taken, but it appears that it will take yet a considerable time before these depressed classes will realize the benefits of education. Both the Madressa and the Antyaj school are under the supervision of the Educational Department.

113. The State maintains several very handsome scholarships for studies in India as well as in England and foreign countries. Scholarships.

Sir Jaswatsinhji Scholarships of the amount of Rs. 150 per month which were established in 1907 to perpetuate the memory of the late Thakore Saheb, continue. Of this sum, about Rs. 30 per month are given to the students in the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School and Rs. 120 are available for those taking higher education in the various institutions of art, science, medicine and industry in India. These are endowed for the benefit of the subjects of this State only.

The Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji scholarship of Rs. 150 per month, tenable for three years in England and held by Mr. Keshavlal Manilal continues and his progress is satisfactory.

Scholarships of the monthly amount Rs. 215 endowed with the special object of encouraging education in the Girassia community continue. These being made available for students of that community studying in Gondal Girassia College.

One scholarship of Rs. 15 is held by a student studying at the Law College, Allahabad.

Besides these, during the year under report, one scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem was founded in the Nassik Police Training School and is held by Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji of Dholra.

Another substantial step to take note of under this head during the year under report, is the sum of Rs. 20,000, donated by the Rani Saheb at the marriage of Yuvraj Shree Digvijaysinhji as noted under para 25 (1).

On the same occasion a scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem called the "Sir Pratapsinhji Scholarship" was announced by the Thakore Saheb which also has been noted under para 25 (4).

Besides these, scholarships aggregating Rs. 30 per mensem are endowed in the Sanskrit Pathshala. The Pathshala Students are also provided with free lodging by the State.

The local High School is further endowed with ten scholarships of the monthly amount of Rs. 25 by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon for the benefit of the Mahomedan boys and with three scholarships amounting to Rs. 10 per month by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of this place for the benefit of the boys of his own community. These scholarships in the High School by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon are to be distinguished from those amounting to Rs. 15 granted by him to the Local Madressa children.

Text books worth Rs. 50 are distributed to poor students in the Local Schools annually by the State on the birthday of Bama Saheb the Dowager Rani Saheb of the late Thakore Saheb.

It should also be noted that during the year under report Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai distributed text books worth Rs 100 to poor students of the Local Schools, to give expression to his feelings of joy for the happy occasion of the marriage of Yuvraj Shree Digvijayasinhji.

Education of Girassias.

114. The Thakore Saheb directs his special attention towards the education of the Girassia Community which is so far backward of the other classes. With that object in view he has set apart several handsome scholarships specially for boys of that community, as stated under the head of scholarships. During the year under report the number of Girassia students studying in the High School was 17 and attending the Vernacular Schools was 135. This shows an increase of 45. Although the number at present is not what it should be in comparison with their population yet there are hopeful signs to show that they are gradually coming to appreciate the kind efforts of the Thakore Saheb for their amelioration. To give inducement to the cause of education of this community young deserving girassias are given suitable services in the State.

Physical Education

115. Boys regularly attend gymnasium. Cricket is made compulsory in the higher standards of the High School and the boys like and freely avail themselves of the advantages of this very popular game and the football. A gathering is held on the Janmashtami holidays every year presided over by the Thakore Saheb where an interesting programme of athletic sports is gone through by the students of the High School and the local Vernacular Schools. On the same occasion a separate day is fixed for such sports by the Police and the Thakore Saheb gives away prizes to the winners. The State has also provided a periodical medical inspection of the boys studying in the local schools.

Moral Education.

116. The general moral tone of the students continues to be very satisfactory and particular attention is paid to see that the boys are well behaved both in and out of school. Religious and moral education is made a part of the school curriculum, the Sanatan Dharma text books being utilized. The High School and the local Vernacular Schools presented 30 students at the last examination conducted by the Sanatan Dharma Propaganda Committee of Bombay, almost all of whom came out successful while 23 boys and 4 girls carried away prizes worth Rs. 156 in books.

Prize distribution gatherings.

117. During the year under report two prize distribution gatherings were held in the High School at which prizes were distributed at the hands of Mrs. Coghill and Rao Bahadur Sheth Vasanji Khimji of Bombay respectively. Major Coghill in the course of his speech was pleased to remark that he had found the school here to be one of the best and the most efficiently managed.

General.

118. The Thakore Saheb is a liberal patron of education and evinces a keen interest in every thing touching the promotion of education. The considerable outlay on scholarships as well as his readiness to provide every requirement of the Educational Department, sufficiently indicate his policy. During his tour in the District it is always his practice to personally visit every school and see for himself the progress of the boys, the state of the school building, and their wants to supply which immediate steps are taken. To keep alive the interest of School children sweetmeats are distributed on suitable occasions and all the boys and girls in all the Schools both local and in the mofussil, including the schools in the non-jurisdictional villages, were feasted on the occasion of the marraige of Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press

119. There is one Printing Press at Limbdi called the Sir Jaswatsinhji Printing Press. It has been established since the last 21 years. It does all the printing work of the State and in addition it gets a good deal of work from outside. The Kathiawar Law Reports are printed in this Press. The owner of this press is Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai a leading citizen of this place.

Sir Jaswantsinhji free Library.

120. The Jaswatsinhji Free Library is located in Limbdi in a commodious and airy building. Its affairs are managed by a Managing Committee con-

sisting of four educated members of the town with the Chief Karbhari as its permanent President. The Head Master of the local High School, Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah B A. is its Honorary Secretary. It has a good stock of English, Gujarati and Sanskrit books totalling 2852. It subscribes to several English and Gujarati papers and periodicals while it gets gratis a certain number from the Thakore Saheb and the Chief Karbhari. Care is taken that no seditious paper, periodical or book finds a place in the Library. In all 33 newspapers and periodicals are received. Its income is derived from an annual grant of Rs. 200, from the funds of the Local Municipality, other donations and interest. Its total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 397-12-3 and its expenditure during the same period to Rs. 300-7-10. The total balance lying on interest at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3900-0-0.

Public Garden

121. The town of Limbdi has a Public Garden named after the late Thakore Saheb. Its situation close to the tank and the town adds to its fitness as a place for recreation.

Anathashram.

122. The arrangement noticed in the last report of an itinerant preacher engaged by the State specially for the purpose of touring through the villages of the State for the moral and religious enlightenment of the subjects of the State continues and the people well appreciate the good intentions of the Thakore Saheb.

Horse breeding.

124. There are five stallions in this State, two of which are Arabs, two Kattys and one Kutchi which is of the well known Tajania breed. Three of these are of bay colour, one light dun and one is brown. Three of these are aged and the remaining two are both eight years of age. Their heights are 14-2, 15, 8, 14-3, 13 and 14-1. Altogether 24 mares were covered by them of which 10 belonged to the State and the rest to private owners. Three of the State mares gave birth to fillies and two to colts the rest have not yet given results.

Census.

125. In accordance with the general arrangements for the census of the whole of India, it was held in this State also on the 10th March last. The jurisdictional portion of the State was for the purpose of the census divided into two charges one comprising the town of Limbdi and the other comprising the rest of the juridictional portion of the State. These were put under their respective charge superintendents with a census superintendent at their head. Each of these charges was divided into circles and each

circle subdivided into blocks according to the rules, with proper appointment of circle inspectors and enumerators. All the men on work were given proper instructions as to the work they had to do, and it is very satisfactory to note that generally all of them discharged their duties with great zeal and care. Thanks are due to them all and to the charge superintendents specially for their careful supervision.

126. The year under report is a record of continuous progress in every branch of the administration. The Education shows an increase of 43 in the total number of boys and girls attending school. The Judicial and Police works also show satisfactory efficiency. For the Agriculturists the inauguration of the Limbdi Bank is a special feature to take note of during the year. Under the same fostering influence, the trade of Limbdi also indicates very satisfactory and hopeful signs; the imports of Limbdi show an increase of Rs. 68000 while in the export of only one article namely cotton, there was an improvement of 1659 pressed bales with yet brighter prospects for the current season. The commencement of the Cotton Market also recorded in the year under report marks an important step in the developement of trade. The Water Works, the Telephone and the Electric Light also indicate the same spirit of advancement. The public health has continued normal and there was no epidemic disease among men or cattle. The harvest of Samvat 1966 was better than the preceding year. The defective monsoon of Samvat 1966 together with the frost and the untimely rain of March, however, is the feature marring the otherwise bright record but its effects as shown on the harvest of Samvat 1967 will be dealt with in the next report. The success of the administration is chiefly due to the able guidance of the Thakore Saheb. Thanks are also due to the heads of all the departments for their hearty co-operation. I have particularly to thank my collegues, Messrs. Meghabhai and Vrajlal, who have been of great help to me. **The conclusion**

Limbdi, Jhalawad Prant,
Dated, 15th May, 1911.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai Amin.
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1910-11.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari.	1-4-1910	31-3-1911	
Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhjee.	Revenue Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Mazmudar Motilal Lallubhai.	State Engineer.	13-9-1910	,,	
Rana Shri Sahebsingji Dajibha.	Superintendent of Records.	1-4-1910	,,	
Rana Shri Kalubha Jethiji.	Assistant Revenue Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Desai Trimbaklal Jadavrai Bar-at-Law.	Manager, Hazur Office.	,,	,,	
Shah Ranchhodlal Bapalal B. A.	Educational Inspector.	16-11-1910	,,	
Rana Shri Chandrasinhjee Bapubha Talukdar.	Police Superintendent.	1-4-1910	,,	
Keshavlal T. Dawe L. M. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Mohanlal Jasraj B. A.	Bank Manager.	,,	,,	
Prabhudas Morardas Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code... ...	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as for matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.	Cotton Market Rules.	
Indian Penal Code			
Civil Procedure Code		District Police Act.	
Contract Act			
Evidence Act		Endowment Rules	
Gambling Act			
Whipping Act			
Cattle Trespass			
Heirship			
Possession			
Salt			
Limitation			
Stamp			
Court fees...			
Prevention of cruelty to animals...			
Opium			
Jail...	Special Acts for this State have been enacted.		
Small Cause Court			
Insolvency			
Salami and Sudharai			
Municipality			
Registration of documents ...			
Extradition of criminals... ...			
Game			
Boiler			
Explosive Substance Act... ...			
Girasia Encumbered Estates Rules.			
Limbdi Bank Act			

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1910-11.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two servicable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1910-11.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments			Rewards		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police...	1	80-0-0	960-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables	2	25 & 40	780-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Head „ 1st grade	1	15-0-0	180-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ „ 2nd grade	3	12-0-0	432-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
„ „ 3rd grade	2	10-0-0	240-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ „ 4th grade	6	9-0-0	648-0-0	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	
First Class Constable. ...	4	8-8-0	408-0-0	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	
Second Class Constable ...	10	8-0-0	960-0-0	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	
Third Class Constable ...	19	7-8-0	1710-0-0	...	...	...	18	...	15	...	
Fourth Class Constable ...	17	7-0-0	1428-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Arab Guard's Jamadar ...	2	17 & 40	684-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
„ „ Sepoys ...	33	6 to 12	2850-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Mounted Police Jamadar...	1	40-0-0	480-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ „ Dafedar..	2	24 & 30	648-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
„ „ Sowars ..	28	12 to 22	6236-0-0	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	
Gunner	1	6-0-0	72-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
	132		18716-0-0	...	2	...	36	...	63	...	

Jbaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910-11.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limdi.	56	42	50	42 and one in hand from last year. . ‡ Total 43	50	42	37	23	13	15	74	53	74	54	4 accused under trial in one case. ‡ One being sick not sent for trial.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement Showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	1666	1024	1321	474	82·9	46·3	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.* Simple.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Simple.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25 Thefts.																													
40 Hurt and assults.	1.	124	125	71	60	150	26	...	4	...	11	8	2	25	120	...	...	9	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	‡ One given benefit of Sec. 562 of Cr. P. C.
2 Murders.							‡																						
1 Abortion.																													
57 Miscellaneous.																													
125 Total.																													

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910–11.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1910–11.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hazur Court Judicial Court F. C. Magistrate's Court.	124	*125	1	42	65	42	...	...	124	150	12	103	26	6	...	4	*One being sick has not been yet committed by the Police.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Hazur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Judicial Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1910 11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs 100	No. of Suits above Rs 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000	No. of Suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m. d.	
Small Cause Court.	...	...	236	256	236	256	236	256	...	...	2733	...	256	...	256	...	...	...	...	144	61	29	22	2733	0–0–23	
Judicial Court.	1	2	9	10	10	12	8	11	2	1	9415	2	7	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	5	1	5	16825	0–5–3	
Munsiff Court.	2	3	145	151	147	154	144	152	3	2	16712	3	146	2	99	52	...	...	...	42	57	6	47	17237	0–2–11	
Total...	3	5	390	417	393	422	388	419	5	3	28860	5	409	3	355	52	9	1	...	186	123	36	74	30795		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work--Results of applications for execution of decrees, in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Hazur Court ...	11	16	203	219	162	2006	230	178	2209	214	154	1853	16	24	356	22	2	...	
Judicial Court ...	30	28	32586	28	28	29790	58	56	62376	30	27	31938	28	29	30438	16	3	10	
Munsiff Court ...	134	130	16157	400	355	39671	534	485	55828	404	331	35472	130	154	20356	129	5	20	
Total...	175	174	48946	647	545	71467	822	719	120413	648	512	69263	174	207	51150	167	10	30	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits, in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court. ...	...	...	3	4	3	4	3	4	...	...	3602	2235	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	0—3—8	0—5—14
Judicial Court ...	...	...	6	5	6	5	6	5	...	...	829	159	3	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	0—6—28	0—2—7
Total...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	4431	2394	4	4	2	...	1	4	...	1	2	...		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.				
Limbdi.	Paka	6	19	40	25	4·	4·	7	614-4-0	D. H.	
	Kacha	...	27	36	27	...	...	...	...	28-6	
	Police lock-up at Limbdi.	...	27	32	27	·9	·9	...	...	0-22	
		6	73	108	79			7	614-4-0		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Document in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remark.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi.	354	301	204	127	144	134	...	1	...	...	6	39	347	292	71019	64261	7	9	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Mortgage.	202	46255	0	0	2521	0	0	124	25331	0	0	1447	0	0	
Sale-deeds...	139	19964	0	0	2423	0	0	128	16142	0	0	2516	0	0	The work is done by the Munsiff's Court hence no extra expenditure.
Wills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	6	4800	0	0	89	0	0	39	22788	0	0	414	0	0	
Total...	347	71019	0	0	5033	0	0	292	64261	0	0	4380	0	0	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	‡ The figures do not tally with Appendix No. 22 which is for Devali year.
Net Profit...	0	0	0	0	5030	0	0	0	0	0	0	4377 ‡	0	0	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi.	...	17845	19742	19742	19461	20404	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Dewali openiug deficit or Balance therefore is not shown.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari. Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rain fall in the Limbdi State, during the year 1910-11.

State.	April 1910.	May 1910.	June 1910.	July 1910.	August 1910.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Limbdi.	...	...	9·02	4·97	10·78	1·00	0·18	...	...	0·08	...	1·01	27·04	34·75	28·93	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Articles.	During March (past year.)			During March (present year.)			Remarks.
	S.	T.		S.	T.		
Bajri	11	40	0	12	0	0	
Wheat	10	0	0	12	0	0	
Jowari	14	40	0	14	40	0	
Gram	13	0	0	14	0	0	
Rice	5	0	0	6	0	0	
Mug	12	0	0	11	40	0	Seer = 80 Tolas.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1910-11 in the Limbdi State.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Guest House	40731	...	40731					
Lal-Bunglow	36065	...	36065					
Stables	12000	...	12000					
Utara and other buildings... ...	1518	4853	6371					
Bandh	...	76	76					
Roads	...	909	909					
Schools	...	1091	1091					
Wells	...	288	288					
Hospital	...	2922	2922					
Vegetable Market	15039	...	15039					
Cotton Market	2893	...	2893					
Marriage Mandap etc.	5545	...	5545					
Water-works	9900	...	9900					
Telephone	2000	...	2000					
Electric Light	6007	...	6007					
	131698	10139	141837					

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1910—11.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Limbdi	1910-11	7289	6962 ‡	203	6366 ‡	193	239	78	909	22372	2395	...	9	1402	‡ Including sucking ones.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi ...	2	1821	2	2441	1	60	...	...	5	4322	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1910.

Receipts.								Expenditure.							
No.	Nature of Demand.	Amount.			Total.			No.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Opening Balance.														
	1. Cash in Treasury	63346	5	3	63346	5	3								
1	Land Revenue				244791	4	9	1	Establishment and other Expenses of General Administration, Revenue. Law and Justice as under:—						
2	Taxes...				12636	13	6		1. Pay	29579	1	0	33796	0	2
3	Sayer as under:—				45884	7	11		2. Travelling Allowances... ...	11	8	0			
	1. Opium	2441	10	8					3. Contingencies	4148	12	6			
	2. Liquor	1821	0	0					4. Dead-Stock	56	10	8			
	3. Salt	1028	15	9				2	Jail charges as under:—						
	4. Customs	30536	5	7					1. Pay	314	2	4	614	4	0
	5. Bhang and Ganja	60	0	0					2. Contingencies	49	0	4			
	6. Bham	4853	0	0					3. Provisioning Prisoners... ...	251	1	4			
	7. Other Taxes	5143	7	11				3	Police as under:—						
4	Law and justice as under:—				15770	7	5		1. Pay	20845	13	0	21319	1	4
	1. Fines and Fees	832	3	2					2. Contingencies	152	0	0			
	2. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	28	14	0					3. Dead-stock	20	4	3			
	3. Pounds Fines	1327	14	2					4. Miscellaneous	[illegible]	0	1			
								4	Political as under:—						
									1. Tribute, jortalbi and Sukhdi ..	30481	13	0	33584	15	8

	4. Municipal Fines	219	14	10					2. General Contribution	1801	5	4			
	5. Stamps...	5989	0	3					3. State Representatives' Establishment Contingencies. ...	1289	0	1			
	6. Registration Fees	3956	9	0					4. Miscellaneous	12	13	3			
	7. Sale-proceeds of confiscated property	0	6	0											
	8. Other Fines	2401	12	0											
	9. Miscellaneous	1013	14	0				5	Bardashi Khata as under:—				10442	2	1
5	Education as under:—				129	4	0		1. Tents and other furnitures ...	2255	10	3			
	1. School Fees	129	4	0					2. Entertainment of guests ..	8006	5	1			
									3. Food to cultivators, beggers etc, ...	180	2	9			
6	Interests:—				8973	10	10	6	Education as under:—				18052	8	8
7	Miscellaneous...				3081	7	5		1. Pay of School Master, Mistresses and contingencies ...	12964	5	5			
	1. Revenue from Dharmshálá ..	165	0	0					2. Scholarships	2505	12	2			
	2. Building rents etc, ...	126	4	0					3. Inspection charges	374	10	4			
	3. Sale of Building etc., ...	2790	3	5					4. Dead-Stock, Books and Prizes...	311	7	0			
8	Adjustments:—				38388	6	6		5. Miscellaneous	1896	5	9			
9	Deposits:—				4224	5	3	7	Agriculture, Gardens, Forests as under:—				1982	3	6
10	Refunds of Advances & Outstandings.				216393	8	2		1. Pay	244	6	10			
	1. Takvi	28341	14	7					2. Contingencies	0	2	0			
	2. Other Advances	5952	13	0					3. Aid to cultivators in sinking new wells and in constructing Dams etc.	229	14	11			
	3. Miscellaneous	143975	15	11					4. Grass cutting, conveying and stocking	1507	11	9			
	4. Recoveries of Outstandings ...	38122	12	8											
	Total...				653620	1	0	8	Public Works:—				11057	11	8
									1. Pays	1759	5	4			
									2. Contingencies	95	13	10			
									3. Spent on Buildings	9202	8	6			

9	Durbar charges including Rayasat Expenses:—						150421	6	7
10	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmadas:—						8318	6	2
11	Municipal Expenses as under:—						13159	8	10
	1. Pay				502	0	0		
	2. Contingencies				53	15	7		
	3. Lighting				955	2	11		
	4. Conservancy				2299	10	5		
	5. Roads				1057	2	4		
	6. Watering				206	4	6		
	7. Miscellaaeous				8085	5	1		
12	Medical as under:—						3293	10	10
	1. Pay				1418	9	6		
	2. Contingencies				24	0	0		
	3. Medicines and Instruments ...				1543	1	5		
	4. Miscellaneous				307	15	11		
13	Revenue survey as under:—						1082	5	6
	1. Survey and Settlement ...				1082	5	6		
14	Miscellaneous as under:—						46428	11	0
	1. Mela Kankotri...				20	12	0		
	2. Viva, Vadhavo, Melna ...				46019	2	10		
	3. Miscellaneous				388	12	2		
15	Adjustments:—						36046	1	10
16	Deposits repaid						44880	10	2

17	Advances and Outstandings:—						189919	6	8
	1. Takair to cultivators		768	1	6				
	2. Other advances.		151351	5	7				
	3. Outstanding		37799	15	7				
	Total Charges...						624399	2	8
	Closing Balance.						29220	14	4
	1. Cash in Treasury		29220	14	4				
	Grand Total...						653620	1	0

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary	8640	58	49	1	4	4	3293	197	
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	298-11-0	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1910—11.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi.	33862	1187	1034	...	153	775	774*	...	1	37·8	30·	24·7	23	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Limbdi State during the year 1910-11.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
16	16	1 High School. 12 Primary boys' School. 2 Girls, School.	1541	1584	1065·3	1157·24	7432 †	...	7134 †	In addition to these there are 5 Schools solely conducted at State expenses in its villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. † These figures are for the year ending March while those in Appendix XXII are for the year ending October, hence the difference.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

The Administration Report of the Limbdi State.

FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

1. The Limbdi State is situated in the Jhalawad Prant of the Province of Kathiawad. By reason of the peculiar state of intermixture of its villages with those of its Bhayati Villages at present under the Agency Thanas and the British Paraganas of Dhandhuka and Dholka, it is difficult to define the boundaries with precision. However it may be roughly stated to be bounded (*a*) on the East by the British Dholka Taluka, (*b*) on the South by the British Dhandhuka Taluka and the Bhavnagar State Territory, (*c*) on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States (*d*) and on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Viramgam Taluka.

Villages.

2. This state owns 83 villages in all, 49 of which are under its plenary Jurisdiction and 34 are non-Jurisdictional, this state possessing full revenue rights over them.

General Aspect.

3. The physical aspect of the State is generally flat and dry. The eastern portion called "Bhal" is generally deficient in natural water supply and the northern part called "Nal" is a marshy tract of land of a considerable extent.

Soil.

4. Generally speaking the soil is fairly fertile. That of the Bhal is specially suited to good wheat and cotton crops while a crop of rice of fair quality is raised in some portions in the north. The land in the non-Jurisdictional villages in the south is also congenial to cotton. Certain portions of the State however are saltish and waste.

The Area and Population.

5. The area of the non-jurisdictional portion of the State is 343·96 square miles and the population according to the last census is 33289 souls. Of these the town of Limbdi owns 11039.

Revenue and Expenditure.

6. The total gross land revenues of the Jurisdictional portion of the State approximates Rs 2,50,000 annually. The expenditure amounts to about Rs 3,00,000. The excess of the latter over the former is disbursed from the revenues of the non-Jurisdictional villages.

Tribute.

7. The amount of the Government tribute on account of both of the above named portions is as below :—

54,474–3–11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29,076–0–0 Paid into the Agency Treasury on account of the State Jurisdictional villages.

15,052–0–0 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.

10,346–3–11 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barvala villages.

1390–0–0 Jortalbi to Junagadh paid into the Agency Treasury.

15–13–0 Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.

27–0–1 Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.

55,907–1–0

Besides the above, the fluctuating assessment of Rs. 1308 for the village of Vasna and Rs. 71–12–0, its local fund contribution, Rs. 700 for the local funds and Rs. 875 for the Barvala Gujarati School contribution are paid to Government.

Jurisdiction.

8. This State enjoys plenary Jurisdiction over those of its villages which are comprised within the Kathiawar Agency limits. Over those villages which are situated within the British Zilla limits this State exercises full revenue rights, the civil and criminal jurisdiction having been some time past exercised by the British Government. This was due to a mis-conception of the actual nature and extent of this state's original rights as regards those villages as also to a mis-apprehension of the certain incident which occured in the early beginning of the last century. Before that change the present non-Jurisdictional villages as well as its Bhayati villages formed as much an integral part of the State as its present jurisdictional portion and there was no difference at all in the nature and extent of its jurisdiction over the one part or the other. That change has besides been a source of great inconvenience in another way. This State which including its Bhayati and its Khadol-Barvala villages was originally under one single jurisdiction, being divided thus into three separate jurisdictions viz. of this State, the

Agency and the British Zilla, naturally, under such an entanglement and intermixture of jurisdictions the efficient administration of justice, specially criminal, is very often found to be a matter of great difficulty. This state of things most pointedly attracted the attention of Captain Lloyd also who was the administrator of this State on behalf of the British Government during the minority of the late Thakore Saheb. A short extract from his report of the 5th March 1869 on the subject may be interesting. "The Limree villages are so mixed up with the villages of petty Grassias that in the generality of cases, persons committing offences in Limree territory can insure their escape by retreating into one of the surrounding independant villages where all traces of them are speedily lost." Being conscious of its just and undoubted rights this State naturally feels keenly the heavy injury and hardship imposed upon it by that change, and hopes that the strong sense of justice and fairness of the British Government will some day be able to see its way to rectify that mistake *and do justice to this State.*

Traveller's Bunglow.

9 There is a nice State traveller's bunglow on the station road meant to afford accommodation for travellers of good status and living in European style.

Guest House.

10. For the accommodation and comfort of the distinguished State guests the present Thakore Saheb has erected a beautiful structure at the cost of about Rs 60,000 called the State guest house. It stands also on the station road at a very short distance from the railway station. It is a building very tastefully furnished at a cost of about Rs 20 000/- and equipped with everything to make the stay of the guests very comfortable. This building as well as traveller's bunglow are lighted by electricity and provided with the telephone communication.

The Wodehouse Vegetable Market.

11. This is another fine building, near the town owing its existence to the initiation of the present Thakore Saheb. It was built by the Limbdi Municipality at the expense of about Rs 20,000/ and is named after Major Wodehouse to commemorate that officer's popular administration of this State during the interval of the demise of the late and the installation of the present Thakore Saheb.

Waterworks.

12. The water works referred to in the last report continue to work well. Owing to the failure of last monsoon the undercurrents of the river feeding the main well getting very weak the intention of further extensions has to be postponed, to be put into action the next year. A feeder work for better supply of water estimated to cost about Rs 2000/- has been taken in hand and is going on, which when completed it is proposed to undertake the contemplated extension to the town.

Electric light and Telephone.

13. The Electric light installation and the telephone mentioned in the last report, both continue to give their respective work of usefulness.

The Thakore Saheb.

14. The Thakore Saheb enjoyed excellent health throughout the whole year and continued to devote undivided attention to, and to direct, the affairs of administration with the same ability as usual and the success of the administration is wholly due to his sagacious guidance.

The Ruling Family.

15. It is a pleasure to note that all the members of the ruling family continued to enjoy sound health. The Heir-apparent continued his course at the Raj Kumar College Rajkote to the same satisfaction of the Principal as before. His two younger brothers also continued their study at the same institution. The youngest, Kumar Shri Ghanshamsinhji entered the college last June. The heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijayasinhji having completed his full course of study at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, in the last March with great success and credit to himself returned to Limbdi in that month preparatory to go to Engand to join the famous Eton Public School there. A few words of Mr. Mayne, the Principal of the Raj Kumar College, expressing his high opinion about the Yuvraj may be read with interest.

> "Now that you have left the college I should like to write you a few lines by way of fare-well. Let me say at once that we are all sorry that you have left us and that we one and all wish you success and happiness in your future life. You have left us younger than most kumars when they leave, but your father had special reasons for the step and very wise ones. Had you remained, you would doubtless in time have been Headboy and an Officer. In class work you were already first in the college when you left. Your conduct here has been always good and I cannot recall even one occasion when I had to rebuke you. This is something for you to be proud of all your life. Your position in the College classes speaks for itself, and it does you great credit that you have reached the highest place so young."

Arrangements have already been made for his admission at Eton and the Thakore Shaheb is to accompany him on a short trip to put him there and to look after his being comfortably accommodated. The Thakore Saheb and the Yuvraj will sail from Bombay per S. S. Multan on the 6th. April next.

All the three younger Kumars are reporting themselves very favourably at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, both as regards their study and sports as well as their conduct and it is our intention to send them also to England.

Of the two daughters of the Thakore Saheb, the elder Kunvari Shri Rupaliba has made a good progress in her study of English. The younger Kunvari Shri Nanaba is yet 8 years of age and studies Gujarati under a special teacher. The Bama Saheb, the Dowager Rani Saheb of the late Thakore Saheb and Hiraba, the widow of the brother of the late Thakore Saheb, both have continued to enjoy good health.

Birthday.

16. The Thakore Saheb belongs to the Jhala family of the Rajputs. He was born on Ashad vadi 6, Samvat 1924, corresponding to the 11th July 1868 and was installed on the 14th of April 1908. Yuvraj Shri Digvijayasinhji the Heir-Apparent was born on the Chaitra Vad 13, Samvat 1952, the 10th April 1896. These two occasions are observed as public holidays and a public durbar is held. Also sweetmeats are distributed to the children of the town and the poor and the destitute as well as the prisoners and the in-door patients are feasted on those days.

Distinguished Visitors.

17. Among the distinguished visitors during the year under report were Mr. Oliver Bainbridge the well known tourist, Major W. M. P. Wood, the Political Agent. Jhalawad Prant, Mr. Thatcher the Agency Police Superintenden, Mr. & Mrs. E Machonochie the Acting Agent to the Governor and Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Agent to the Governor Kathiawad and Capt. W. M. Houston M. B. B. Ch. I. M. S. the Agency Surgeon.

Mr. Hill's Visit.

18. Mr. Hill the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar on his tour of inspection of the condition of the villages under the Agency Thanas paid here a visit on the 23rd of the last January for the purpose of seeing the neighbouring Thana villages. He also inspected some of this State's villages lying on his way and expressed great satisfaction at the condition of the people and the arrangements and the measures adopted by the State for alleviation of the effects of famine. On his return, a prize distribution gathering was held in the local High School premises where after recitations by the boys and distribution of prizes at the hands of Mrs. Hill, Mr. Hill was pleased to make the following remarks.

> "The large number of students availing themselves of education in schools maintianed by the State and the great interest taken by his Highness the Thakore Saheb in the causes of education reflect great credit on the State.
>
> "I am very glad indeed to remark that the moral training is being given in Sanatan Dharama Theory and all the Students have succeeded in the last examination. I am rather more glad to remark that the training on this subject is very important to everybody.

"With regard to the progress of education generally among the whole population of the state I think the Limbdi state offers a very good example as the education is free. But free education by itself is not all-sufficing. Progress of education depends to some extent on material well-being.

"I had the pleasure yesterday to visit the villages belonging to the Thakore Saheb which, I found full of well-to-do people, all looking happy and contented and they can well profit by education.

"In offering an unlimited field of education to the Students H. H. the Thakore Saheb seems to have recognised the principle that the welfare of the Ruler is wrapped up in that of his subjects.

"In recitations all the boys have done their part not only well but very intelligently; thereby exhibiting that every boy understood what he was speaking which is more praiseworthy than securing even very good results. It is easy to infer from the results of the present examinations that Mr. Ranchhodlal devotes a deal of care and attention to the instruction of the students."

His Imperial Majestys Birthday.

19. The 3rd June being announced as the day for the celebration of His Imperial Majesty the king Emperor's birthday, it was observed as a public holiday throughout the State and was passed with great eclat. In the morning a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the State battery and all the poor in the town, the indoor patients in the dispensary and the prisoners in jail were feasted and sweetmeats were distributed to the school children. Grants of Rs 1000/ towards making a tank for the public for bathing and washing in the town of Limbdi, Rs 600/ for the improvement of the local public park and Rs 500/ for the rearing of trees, were announced by the Thakore Saheb to commemorate the auspicious occasion.

The day of Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation in England.

20. The day of Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation in England, the 22nd. June 1911 was also observed as a public holiday in the State and all schools and public offices were closed. In the morning a prayer was held in the temple of the Jasunath Mahadev which was attended by the Thakore Saheb, all the officers and numerous gentlemen of the town. After fervent prayers to the almighty for the long and peaceful reign of Their Imperial Majesties, the Thakore Saheb performed the ceremony of the inauguration of a hostel for the boys of Girasia community studying in the local High School, and called it the Coronation Rajput Hostel. It may be passingly remarked that there having been already such Hostels at Wadhwan C. S. and Dhandhuka

in the neighbourhood no student has yet come to avail himself of it. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys of all the schools of the State including the schools in the nonjurisdictional villages. Also trees were planted in places of public recreation and sweet food was served to the destitute, the in-door patients in the dispensary and to the prisoners.

Delhi Darbar.

21. Conspicuous among the noteworthy events during the year under report stands the grand occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The Thakore Saheb had the honour of an invitation from His Excellency the Governor in accordance with the command of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and under instructions from H. E. the Viceroy, to be present on that auspicious occasion. He started from Limbdi with a retinue of about 100 men by the night of the 27th November 1911 and reached the Delhi Station about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 29th. A piece of land measuring 300×80 yards was allotted near the village of Wazirpur for this State's Camp in Bombay Chief's camp block no. 2 and a party of men headed by our camp officer Mr. Manekl·l B. Pota had proceeded there a few months in advance to make all necessary arrangements. The 7th December was the day of Their Imperial Majesties' arrival at Delhi and the State entry and the Thakore Saheb had the honour of being presented to Their Majesties and tendering his loyal homage to their august Persons in the State pavilion in the Selimgadh Fort and also of attending the State procession thereafter.

The Thakore Saheb had the high honour of being invited to and attending Their Imperial Majesties dinner parties in the evening of the 8th and the 15th December 1911, the State dinner and reception on the 12th in Their Imperial Majesties' Camp and the garden party in the the afternoon of the 13th in the Selimgadh Fort and also of attending the functions of His Late Imperial Majesty the King Edward Memorial ceremony, the grand Darbar on the 12th, the Investiture, the ceremony of laying Foundation Stone of the New Capital, the Presentation of Colours, the Review and the Polo, Foot-ball and Hockey tournaments. The Thakore Saheb had also the privilege of being received by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in the Audience Chamber of the Imperial Camp in the morning of the 9th when His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to enquire about the condition of the year in Kathiawad and the nature and extent of its effects as regards this State. His Imperial Majesty further condescended to express that he should have been pleased to hear more from the Thakore Saheb, had time permitted. On the 16th of December at 11 A. M. the Thakore Saheb presented himself at the Imperial Camp together with

the other Chiefs to offer his respectful and loyal homage to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of their starting from their camp for the State departure from Delhi. The Thakore Saheb returned from Delhi starting at 12 noon on the 18th reaching Limbdi about 9 P. M. on the 19th December, highly gratified at the most considerate and honourable treatment, he had received all through at Delhi, and full of the most respectful and loyal sentiments to their Imperial Majesties, august Persons. It should be added that the occasion unsurpassed as it was in all grandeur and magnificence created an ineffaceable impression on the minds of all those who had the good luck of attending it and in point of successful management it reflected the highest credit on the officers responsible for it. The Thakore Saheb also took occasion to be present at the time of Their Imperial Majesties sailing back from Bombay on the 10th January last and had the honour of offering his farewell homage to Their Majesties at the Apollo Pier.

In connection with our State camp arrangements at Delhi it should be remarked that they were well made, for which Mr. Pota, the Camp Officer, desrves credit.

The Delhi Coronation Darbar at Limbdi.

22. The 12th December 1911 the Coronation Durbar day was celebrated with great rejoicings. By an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette it was enjoined to be observed as a day of great and loyal jubilation and felicity by all the officers, Bhayats and subjects of the State. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired and a programme of athletic sports and public amusements was arranged in the Sir Jaswatsinhji public park. The royal proclamation was read before a large assemblage consisting of the State servants and the leading men of all communities amidst the joyful strains of music and the portrait of Their Majesties was publicly exhibited and garlanded. All the town was decorated with flags and buntings and there were illuminations at night. Coronation medals and sugar were distributed to the children in all the schools under the State and the poor, the prisoners and the indoor patients were entertained. A fireworks display was held towards the evening and the people of various denominations assembled in their respective places of worship and offered prayers to God for the long and happy reign of Their Majesties. It was also ordered to release all female prisoners not guilty of any serious offence and also all male prisoners who had their punishment of a month or less to serve and for the rest the term of imprisoment of each was curtailed by one month for each year. Proper arrangements were also made to celebrate in a fitting manner the happy occasion in all the villages and to read out the royal proclamation to the assembled people in every village as well as to publicly exhibit Their Majesties' portrait.

23. During the year under report Mr. Prabhudas Morarji, the Special Officer, was appointed to be the Auditor of State Accounts in addition to his exsiting duties & Mr. Bhavanilal Maneklal Desai, Munsiff, to be the Assistant Auditor. Mr. Trimbakrai Jadavrai Desai Bar-at-Law, the Hazur Office Manager, was transferred to be the Munsiff to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Bhavanilal. During the year under report I have with sorrow also to note the loss by the untimely death of Jadeja Kalubha Jethiji, the Assistant Revenue Karbhari. Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani B. A., the Bank Manager was appointed to be the Assistant Revenue Karbhari, together with his duties as the Bank Manager. With these changes the rest of the personnel of the administration continues to be the same as in the last year.

personnel of the Administration.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

24. As mentioned in previous reports, in by far a large majority of jurisdictional villages the cash assessment system is in force leaving only a very small number in which the Bhagbati system is still kept up. In the non-jurisdictional villages however, the latter system prevails in all with only one single exception.

Revenue collection system.

25. The entire number of villages is divided into 22 divisions for revenue purposes with a Vahivatdar for each such division. They are under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Karbhari. The present Revenue Karbhari is Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansingji who as reported last year, is a Bhayat of the State. He is further assisted by the Revenue Assistant and a Tajvijdar. Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani B. A., the Bank Manager, is appointed in his place. He has been able to give good satisfaction by his work. Zala Kalubha Banesing continues to be the Tajvijdar.

Revenue divisions.

26. The Vighoti is collected in two instalments of 12½ p. c. on the 5th of January and 87½ p. c. on the 15th of April.

Revenue Instalments.

27. The revenue year begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October.

Revenue year

28. The following is the statement showing the total acres of the Khalsa or State and of the alienated lands in the jurisdictional villages with details of cultivated and uncultivated lands, in comparison with their respective extents in the preceding year.

Year (Samvat.)	Total area.	Area of alienated lands.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated.	Uucultivated.		
					Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966	227395–4	37190–13	190204–31	89479–20	87552–1	13173–10	100725–11
1967	227395–4	36786–12	190608–32	88867–15	88561–32	13179–25	101741–17

The decrease of 404 acres which the figure for the alienated land for the year under report shows from that of the last year, is due to the resumption of 682 acres and fresh alienation of 278 acres. The explanation of the decrease of 612 acres in the extent of the cultivated land is the insufficiency of the rains. The difference in the figures of waste land is only 6 acres and is due to casual causes.

Alienation.

29. Fresh alienations to the extent of 278 acres were granted during the year under report.

Bunds & dams.

30. An adequate programme of these works is taken in hand both with a view to improving lands as well as affording work to those in distress and able to work. The amount spent under this head is Rs 7327–0–9.

Tanks & wells.

31. The following is the table of the total number of wells and tanks in the jurisdictional villages, with the description of their utility and their condition, as compared with those in the preceding year.

Samvat year.	Wells.		Tanks.	Irrigation.			Drinking.			Washing.			Unfit for use.			Remarks.
	Kutcha.	Pucca.		Katcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1966	292	360	21	218	207	0	60	120	19	9	15	2	5	18	0	
1967	639	388	70	499	252	2	113	79	28	19	26	35	8	31	5	

The Famine.

General Condition.

32. The present famine severe though it is, is comparatively not yet so hard and acute in distress as that of Samvat 1956. Its great outstanding feature is the general cry for fodder for the cattle. However, under the wise and sagacious counsel and guidance of the Thakore Saheb, the State has been able to meet this calamity in a satisfactory manner by the following measures.

Takavi.

33. For the cultivators who had sufficient cattle and who wished to raise irrigational crops, it has been arranged to assign them plots of land and wells and to assist them with sufficient takavi advances to buy kos, fodder, seeds, to sink or deepen wells if necessary and grain to maintain themselves till the crops are raised. Before closing this head, it should be stated that the Limbdi Bank also has proved itself a very valuable helpmate to the State by its large advances to the cultivators and thus helping them to withstand the heavy strain. And as a rule one half of the cost of sinking a new well is written off by the State as a grant to the cultivators for encouragement. Also liberal advances are made of hay and grain from the State supplies. Proper care, however, is always taken that these reliefs might not be applied where they were not really needed. These advancss on account of the present condition of the year shall have to be continued to be made yet for some months to come.

State medows.

34. Most of the State medows have been thrown open free for grazing of the cattle of this State's subjects.

The Bid.

35. Further free permission is granted to all the subjects of this State to dig out and carry away Bid from the Nal for the use of themselves and their cattle. It need be remarked here that as mentioned in past reports this Bid is a sort of root growing abundantly under the marshy ground in the Nal of Bavli, which when dug out, cleaned and thrashed, forms a very good food for the cattle; also this root if sufficiently well thrashed give out a powder which mixed with Jowari or other flour can serve as a means of maintenance to the poor people. A very large number of people and cattle are thus able to sustain themselves on this valuable resource. Even people from outside are allowed to export the root for food of the poor and their cattle. 44701 maunds upto now are estimated to have been dug out. And a large quantity will have hereafter to be drawn till the rains will set in.

Test & Relief works.

36. Test works were opened at convenient centres but owing to the prevailing high wages of labour the poor did not avail of them so the

public works had to be carried out on the contract system on the condition of primarily employing our own subjects.

Relief for those unable to work.

37. And for those who either from their old age or youth or any disability are unable to avail of any of the aforesaid means, special inspectors are employed to inquire and bring such who can be easily removed to the Anathashram at Limbdi, under proper care, where they are housed, fed, clothed, aud taken care of, as will be mentioned in Chapter VIII. To those who are averse to join the Anathashram regular monthly doles of grain are arranged to be given in every village. It is a pleasure to note, that these endeavours of the State are also supplimented by private benevolence.

Cattle Camp.

38. A cattle camp has also been opened here by the Stats at Limbdi where those who can not maintain their cattle can leave them to be fed and taken care of by the State and these can be taken back by their owners at the end of the famine on payment of a fixed sum of Rs 35/- only for bullocks and other cattle and for cows Rs 15/- only, all the rest of the expenses being borne by the State.

Bhayat's Widows.

39. The Thakore Saheb's benevolence and consideration extends to the State Bhayats as well, despite the fact that a large majority of them is not under the jurisdiction of this State at present. Instructions have been issued to all the State officials that whenever a widow of a Limbdi State Bhayat asks for the State's succour on account of her poor condition, they should at once report the matter to the Hazur Court and after having attended to their immediate wants, should send them on to Limbdi where arrangements are made to lodge them with all convenience required for due preservation of their Janana system, to feed them and to take care of them by the State, till the end of the famine, free, without the intention of recovering any of the expense. Printed notices to this effect are published and forwarded to all the neighbouring Thanas and the British villages where any of such Bhayats lived.

Private charities.

40. A few private shops to sell grain at lower than the market rates to the poor have been opened at Limbdi. Of these the principal one is by Sheth Hirji Khetshi of Bombay where grain at 25 p-c lower than the current rates is sold to all the poor without distinction of caste and creed; also in very poor cases grain is supplied gratis with necessary precautions to prevent misuse. The other is by Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani, the Assistant Revenue Karbhari of the State, where grain is sold two annas below cost price, and the third is by Parekh Ugarchand Mulchand a gentleman of the

Bania community here. The Tailor and Satwara communities in Limbdi have each raised subscriptions among themselves to supply grain gratis to the poor of their own respective communities. The cattle fund has been raised by private subscriptions of more than Rs 5000/ to which the Thakore Saheb contributed Rs 1100/ Rani Saheb Rs 400/ Bama Saheb Rs. 500/ Uyarani Shri Rs. 101/ Sheth Hirji Khetshi Rs. 2000/ the Chief Karbhari Rs. 151/ and the Revenue Karbhari Rs. 100/ the rest being contributed by the benevolent gentlemen from the town and from the State officers. A committee with the Chief Medical Officer as the secretary is formed to import hay from outside and to sell it to the poor shepherds and cultivators at half the cost price, the price to be recovered after better conditions set in. The Chief Karbhari has distributed grain and clothing of the amount of more than a hundred rupees to the poor people both in the town and the villages. Sheth Hirji Khetshi has deputed agents to distribute clothing and monthly doles of grain to the poor people in the villages, and also to supply grain to the denuded resources of the village chhatris wherever necessary. Thanks are due to him for his manifold and liberal-minded charities.

A charitable cattle camp is also opened by the said fund wherein the cattle of the poor people, which are reduced to skeleton are housed, fed and treated gratis.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

41. As stated in previous reports, there are several local laws in force in this State. In matters not provided for by local legislation the spirit of the British laws is generally observed. There is no important piece of legislation passed during the year under report except the one relating to the Compulsory Education which will be noticed under Chapter VII.

Military.

42. As mentioned in previous reports this State maintains no military force except some Arabs who are employed as the Palace, Treasury and Jamdarkhana guards. They carry muzzle loading guns, swords and daggers. These Arabs are included in the Police force.

Police Force.

43. Appendix IV gives details of the number of the regular police force

of this State. Besides these there are the irregular police consisting of the village pasayatas, pagis and chokiats. In many of the villages pakka pagi system is in vogue and answer the purpose very well as being bound to either to find out the stolen property and trace the thieves or else to make good the loss themselves. They have a direct interest to be most vigilant and exert themselves their utmost. The pasayatas render service in lieu of land held on service tenure.

Rana Shri Chandrasinhji Bapubha continues to be the Police Superintendent as stated in previous reports. He is a Bhayat of this State and is the sixth class Talukdar of Bhoika. He is assisted by the Chief Constable Rana Shri Devisinhji Halaji, also a Limbdi Bhayat The work of both the officers has proved satisfactory.

Arms. 44. The police are armed with muzzle loading guns and swords.

Cost and ratio. 45. The total cost of the police pay is Rs 20520. The ratio of the Police to the population is nearly 4 per thousand and to the area is 1 per 2-5 square miles.

Caste or religion. 46. The following statement classifies the regular Police force of this State according to caste and religion.

Rajput.	33
Sipahis	37
Arabs	35
Other Hindus.	33
	138

Civil Justice.

Civil Courts. 47. There are four civil Courts in this State, all located in Limbdi in the same building in the Darbargadh.

1. The Munsiff's Court.

The Munsiff has the power of hearing suits above Rs 50 to Rs 500/-. The former incumbent of the post Mr. Bhawanilal Maneklal Desai being transferred to the Audit office, Mr. Trimbakrai Jadavrai Desai, Bar-at-Law, the former Hazur Office Manager, is appointed in his place. He also comes of a respectable family of this place and is the son of a late servant of the State.

2. The Judicial Karbhari's Court.

This Court hears all civil suits above the amount of Rs 500/- and exercises appellate powers over the decisions passed by the Munsiff. Mr. Vrajlal

Jivanbhai Kothari B. A., L. L. B., continues to be the Judicial Karbhari. He belongs to a respectable family of this town and is the son of a late servant of the State as remarked last year.

3. The Hazur Court.

It is presided over by the Chief Karbhari and is the final Court of Appeal. It exercises the powers of the High Court.

4. The Small Cause Court.

The Chief Karbhari also exercises the powers of the Small Cause Court suits. The limit of this Court which was before Rs. 25/ was increased during the year under report to Rs. 50.

Civil Suits

48. The balance of undecided cases at the commencement of the year was 3 against 5 last year. The number of suits filed during the year was 281 against 417 last year. There were in all 284 suits for disposal before Civil Courts during the year against 422 last year.

Suits disposed of.

49. The total number of suits decided during the year was 277 against 419 last year.

Contested Suits.

50. The total number of contested suits decided was 122 and was about 44 per cent of the total number of suits disposed of.

Value of suits

51. Of the suits filed during the year the number of those valued at or under Rs. 500 was 274, of those above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 was 5 and from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 was 1

Balance of suits.

52. The number of cases remaining adjourned at the close of the year was 7 as against 3 in the preceding year.

Civil appeals.

53. The total number of appeals decided was 9 against 9 in the preceding year.

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

54. There were 207 applications for the execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 51150 pending at the close of the preceding year. Those filed during the year amounted to 279. Thus the total number for disposal during the year was 486. Of these 320 were disposed of leaving a balance of 166 valued at Rs. 34401 at the close of the year. The value of applications for execution admitted during the year was Rs. 29899 and that of those disposed of was 46648.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

55. The Criminal Courts in the State are as under.

1. The Munsiff is invested with the First Class Magistrate's and Summary Trial powers.

2. The Judicial Karbhari exercises in Criminal cases the Sessions Court powers.

3. The Hazur Court exercises the powers of the High Court and also those of the District Magistrate.

Criminal cases.

56. The year opened with a balance of 4 Criminal cases and 102 new cases were brought to trial during the year making the total number of cases for disposal during the year 106, all of which were decided during the year leaving no balance at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

57. Five cases were committed to the Sessions Court on charges of hurt, rape, grievous hurt, lurking house tres-pass by night in order to commit theft, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. All were disposed during the year and 2 out of the 7 persons involved were convicted.

Convictions.

58. The percentages of persons acquitted or discharged and of those convicted to persons tried were respectively 26·6 & 73.

Ratio.

59. The ratio of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population is ·5 per cent and the average of crime per mile is ·55.

Extradition:

Extradition.

60. The total number of accused surrendered by this State during the year was 6 of whom 5 were surrendered to the Bhavnagar State and one to the Bhoika Thana.

The number of accused received by this State was 5.

Registration of Documents,

Registration of Documents.

61. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 258 and showed a decrease of 43 from its number last year. The fees realised being 3673 against 4377 last year.

Prison.

Prison.

62. There is only 1 Jail in Limbdi. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1911 was 7. During the year from the beginning of April 1911 to the close of March 1912 there were 87 admissions making a total of 94 as against 79 of the previous year. Their number at the close of March last was 3. Appendix XIII gives the necessary details.

The gross expenditure during the year ending on the 31st of October 1911 exclusive of the charges on account of the Jail guards was 743-2-3

against Rs. 614-4-0 in the preceding year. The cost per head was nearly the same as last year.

Municipality.

63. There is only one Municipality in this State viz. the one belonging to the town of Limbdi. It consists of a General Board of 30 members belonging to almost all castes, of whom 12 are official members and the rest are elected by different communities with the Chief Karbhari as its permanent President. The General Board meets twice a year while its routine work is transacted by a Managing Committee of eight members elected from General Board. Mr. Sundarji Hirachand Parekh continues to be the Chairman of this Committee. It is satisfactory to note that the municipality is able to discharge its duties in a manner reflecting good credit on the members as well as the chairman. There were in all 44 meetings of the Managing Committee held during the year under report This department claims the credit of having constructed a new main road running from the Station to the town giving a greater facility to the road traffic and meeting a long felt desideratum.

Its total income during the year ending on the 31st of October 1911 amounted to Rs. 24363 while its total expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 20283. The estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year are Rs. 16000 and Rs. 25031 respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

64. The amount of rainfall during the year under report *i. e.* during the last monsoon was only 9 inches 66 cents. It was distributed as follows :— Rainffall.

	Inches.	Cents.
April	0	0
May	0	0
June	·5	66
July	0	56
August	1	10
September	2	30
October	0	0
November	0	4
December	0	0
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
Total	9	66

The effect of rainfall on crops.

65. The rainfall was very insufficient and unreasonable and the result has been the total failure of all crops. In certain parts the land not getting sufficient moisture, sowing could not be undertaken at all while in those parts where people sowed notwithstanding, the seedlings as a rule withered & died away for want of rain. The total cessation of the rain in the latter part of the monsoon altogether precluded sowing of rabi crops and only in a few places where there were irrigational facility, people could save a part of their crops by that means or raised some irrigational crops chiefly for use as fodder for their cattle.

Agricultural Stock.

66. The Appendix XX gives the number of cattle both for the agricultural and other purposes. The supply of the agricultural cattle with the cultivators was generally adequate for the needs at the time of the last monsoon. Since then, notwithstanding the best efforts to help them as narrated under chapter II it must be expected that, there should be a good deal of loss and falling off on account of the famine, but the actual measure of the effects of famine can only be bad yet later on. However, the State hopes to try its best to replenish the loss as far as possible and has in contemplation an arrangement with the Sindhis to supply good stock at certain prices, these to be advanced to the cultivators by the State.

Area cropped.

67. The table below shows the distribution of the different crops in the jurisdictional villages in the Samvat years of 1966 & 1967.

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Samvat 1966.	Samvat 1967,			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	
Cotton	43000	41341		1659	
Wheat	19000	19034	34		
Gram	1000	1060	60		
Winter Juwar	300	300			
Barley	25	2		28	
Kasumby	300	300			
Juwar	14000	14541	541		
Bajro	11000	11328	328		
Paddy	200	225	25		
Other crops and Vegetables	654	736	82		
Total.	89479	88867		612	

68. The temperature in shade at Limbdi rose to 114 deg. Farrenheit in the month of the last May; and the minimum figure during the year under report was 56 deg. in the month of the last January. Temperature

69. Naturally owing to the famine the prices ruled much higher than the normal. The wheat was dearest at Rs. 2–2–0 per maund in the last October and Jowari and Bajri at Rs. 1–12–0 and Rs. 2–3–0 per maund respectively in the months of February and November. The highest price of the rice reached, was Rs 4/—per maund in the month of December. The lowest prices of wheat, Jowari, Bajri and rice during the year under report were respectively Rs. 1–9–0 Rs. 1–6–0 Rs. 1–10–0 and Rs. 3–14–0 in the months of April, April, April and May. Prices of food stuffs.

70. During the year under report the wages of skilled carpenters varied from Rs. 0-12 0 to Rs. 1–2–0, of masons from Rs. 1–2–0 to Rs. 1–4–0, of an adult male labourer from Rs. 0–3–0 to Rs. 0–5–0 and of an adult female labourer from Rs. 0–2–0 to Rs. 0–3–0. These are in some respects higher than what they were in the last year and it is to be attributed partly to the general scarcity and high prices and partly to the amount of the demand of labour. Wages.

71. This institution as would be expected has had a much larger call on itself during the year under report on account of the famine and it is to be congratulated on the manner in which it has responded to it and lent a helping hand to the agriculturists for whose special benefit it is established. It has in many cases by the timely advances to the cultivators performed a valuable service to them. The Limbdi Bank.

During the year under report the subscribed capital of the Bank rose from Rs. 29000, to Rs. 42447/— and the savings bank and the Deposit accounts show a total of about Rs. 40000/— deposited with the Bank, as against Rs. 1500/— standing at the close of the last year.

During the year under report it held three meetings of the general body of its members which were well-attended and there were in all 14 meetings of the Directors called. Credit is due to Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani, B. A. the Bank Manager and the Directors' successful management.

72. The State Cotton Press pressed in all 12568 bales during the last season of which 3000 having been received before the 31st March of 1911 were already mentioned in the last report. Deducting that number, the number of bales pressed after the last March comes to 9568. A large part of this number was contributed by the two ginning factories in the State viz. those Cotton Press.

at Limbdi and Pansina and some 2600 bales came from such places as Dhandhuka, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla, Botad and other outside limits. Of this cotton, the local Kanvi, Wagadia, Sakalia and Mathia formed the chief qualities, the first two of which are very superior in respect of the length of their staple, softness and colour and fetch in Bombay a price only 8 or 10 rupees lower than the good Broach gin. The pressing charges are kept at a very reasonable point and the local and outside merchants express their full satisfaction as regards charges as well as its works. The failure of crops has its baneful effects on the Press also for the new season, and it is thought that not more than 1500 bales will come to the press during the whole season. The number of bales pressed up to the end of the year under report is 10127.

Cotton Market.

73. This Market which was opened last year presents a very satisfactory and hopeful record. During the whole season last year 12568 bales were brought into this market and sold. Of these about 3000 having been brought there during the year before the one under report, were noted in the last report leaving for the record of this report about 9568 bales. It was in a a measure due to the establishment of this market that the Press was able to receive such a number of bales as is evidenced by the fact that in its absence the previous year the Press had only 6813 bales. From its very infancy it has been fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of such firms as Messers Ralli Brothers, Valkart Brothers, Tata & Sons, Hirji Khetshi of Bombay, Mr. Dinshowji Bamanji of Bhavnagar and Sheth Malichand Jaychand of Ahmedabad, who all sent their agents to purchase cotton in this market and Sheth Hirji Khetshi and Malichand Jaychand have their permanent branches opened here. This augurs well for its future as well as testifies to its good management. The Market Superintendent deserves praise for his able and tactful management and it is hoped that under him, given a good year, the market might count abont 2,0000 bales in near future.

The Limbdi Ginning Factory.

74. The Ginning factory at Limbdi working since the last nine years is owned by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai. Last season it ginned 73472 maunds of cotton. In order to meet the increased call owing to good season it added six gins during the year under report making 56 gins in all. As to the condition of the new season it has naturally very limited prospect owing to famine.

The Pansina Ginning Factory.

75. The inauguration of this factory was noted in the last report. Notwithstanding its late and hurried installation it has been able to show a satisfactory amount of work. During the last season it ginned 20 thousand

maunds of cotton in all from all the surrounding places, many of which being outside this State's jurisdiction. The principal kinds brought into the factory were the Vagadia, Pumadia and Sakalia. In order to encourage trade and such industrial concerns the State has remitted its land customs over all the Kapas and cotton-pods which might be imported direct into the factory compound from any outside place, and which may be then exported without entering the village. To this encouragement also, a part of the success of the factory must be attributed. Owing to bad year this factory is closed for the present.

Other Industries.

76. Among other staple industries of the State are the hand-loom weaving, ivory bangle making, and the manufacturing of the brass-plated boxes, nut-crackers and metal pots.

Forest.

77. There is no forest in this State. There are some tracks of land reserved for grass growing.

Exports and Imports.

78. The exports during the same period mainly consisted of cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat, gram, ivory, bangles etc. Of these the cotton consisted of 125680 maunds baled and 309 maunds unpressed.

The imports during the year under report valued Rs 1835697-6-0 as against Rs 824715, being made up of grains, cloth, yarn, oils, sesamam, ghee, ivory, tobacco, sugar, jaggery, grocery, stationery, kerosine, timber, mangoes fruits, iron, metal-pots etc. For the other articles, as no customs duties are charged, no record is kept of them and hence no figures are available.

Customs.

79. The Custom duties as reported last year continue in the main unaltered except in the case of a few articles as tobacco.

Abkari and Opium.

80. There is one Farm in the State, licensed to sell liquor and this license is as a rule farmed out to an approved bidder. The receipts of this farm during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1821-0-0. He would have to be given some remission owing to famine. Likewise, there is only one shop holding Farm for the sale of opium which also is farmed on the same principle and the receipt under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs 2325-8-0. Proper care is always taken against smuggling. The State views with disfavour the use of both these articles and steps are taken in the direction of gradually discouraging their use, and is prepared to close the liquor shop in case the surrounding Agency shops are closed simultaneously.

The Government have recently resolved that from 1st April 1912, Bengal opium only should be used. This is against the terms of the

contract which had been given for two years. The contractor has also purchased Malva opium for the consumption of the term of his contract but as he could not import it he claims damages. This has been brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Salt.

81. There are certain Nalas near Pansina and Balol, where natural salt is produced, and the quantity thus produced generally answers the needs. Due vigilence is kept to prevent smuggling.

Stone.

82. There are quarries at the village of Pandri and Acharda in the jurisdictional portion and at Jalila in the non-jurisdictional one. All of these quarries give stones of rough qualities.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

83. The details of the gross income of the State (exclusive of the land revenues of its non-jurisdictional villages) are shown in Appendix XXII.

The total expenditure of the State for the year under report will also be found in the said statement.

Audit.

84. Under this chapter it is to be noted that an Audit Office has been newly opened during the year under report, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of works of all the State's various departments. Mr. Prabhudas Morarji, the special Officer, is appointed the Auditor together with his other duties and Mr. Bhawanilal Maneklal Desai, the munsiff, is transferred to be the Assistant Auditor. Both of these officers have done satisfactory work.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Medical.

85. There is one charitable Dispensary at Limbdi. It is under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S., an energetic and conscientious gentleman belonging to this place. He is assisted by Mr. N. K. Adeshra, the Hospital Assistant, also a competent young gentleman of this place, and a suitable staff of compounders. The work of the Dispensary has been satisfactory and popular.

86. The Thakor Saheb, in order to cope with the increasing demand for the accommodation with regard to both the out-door and in-door patients, especially the latter, sanctioned an extension in the premises of the buildings to effect the necessary convenient accommodation. This extension and a further special grant for ordering out necessary Surgical instruments of the latest design in addition to the present stock of instruments, have facilitated the work of the Surgical Operations. Besides, the new residential quarters for the Chief Medical Officer have been erected in the compound of the Dispensary.

Extension of the Dispensary premises.

87. Among the distinguished visitors who paid their visit to this Dispensary during the year under report are Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, Mr. Virawala of Bagsara, Mr. E. Maconochie, Ag. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, Major Wood, Political Agent Jhalawad Prant, Mr. C. H. A. Hill C. S. I., C. I. E, I. C S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Capt. W. M. Houston M. B. B. ch, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon Kathiawar, all of whom showed their satisfaction for the extension of the medical relief to the public

Distinguished visitors.

88. The total number who attended the Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary was 69,037 in 1911–12 as againt 72,082 in the last year showing a decrease of 3045. Out of the patients so treated 7184 were out-patients and 72 in-patients of which 7 were under treatment at the close of the year as against *8640 and 58 respectively in the last year.*

Number of patients treated.

89. The total daily average attendance *of out-door and in-door patients* was 189 as against 197 in the preceding year.

Average attendance

No case of any epidemic disease such as Plague or Cholera occured during the year under report.

Epidemic diseases.

90. A few cases of measles and chicken pox were reported in the town of Limbdi during the months of January February and March.

91. The diseases prevailing during the year under report were as under:—

Prevailing diseases.

Diseases.	Percentage.
Diseases of the Skin	17·28
„ „ „ Digestive System ...	17·43
„ „ „ Eye	15·04
Malarial Fevers	10·76
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	7·22

Diseases.			Percentage.
„ „ „ Ear			5·09
Rheumatic affections			4·37
Diseases of the Connective tissue ...			4·21
Injuries			4·09
Diseases of the Nervous System ...			3·55
General Diseases			3·49
Non Malignant		·15	
Malignant		·11	
Dysentery			1·7
Diseases of the Generative System ...			1·11
Tubercular Diseases			0·99
Diseases of the Nose			1·05
Syphilitic affections			0·85
Disceses of the Lymphatic System ...			0·68
„ „ Organs of Locomotion ...			0·59
„ „ Urinary System			0·5
			100·

Surgical operations.

92. The total number of Surgical Operations performed at this Dispensary during the year was 420 as against 303 during the last year. Of these operations 27 were major and 393 were minor, as per details given below:—

Major Operations.

3 Iridectomy
3 Paracentesis Cornea
1 Cataract extraction
1 Incision of the Staphyloma Eye
1 Supra Pubic Lithotomy
1 Litholapaxy.
1 External Urethrotomy.
2 Reduction of Dislocation
7 Reduction of Fracture
1 Sawing out the depressed piece of bone and replacing it in the skull.
1 Removal of Necrosed Phalanx thumb.
1 Suturing of the fragments of the ulna.
1 Opening of deep abscess.
1 Removal of the Tubercular Glands neck.

1	Removal of the Tubercular Glands axilla.
1	Dilating Fistula in Ano.
27	

Minor operations.

168	Opening of Abscesses.
151	Extraction of teeth.
2	Tapping of the pleural cavity.
2	„ „ „ peritoneal cavity.
6	Cupping.
7	Suturing.
10	Passing of Catheter.
30	Irrigation of Bladder.
3	Sounding of Bladder.
1	Scraping of Ulcer.
2	Removal of the Foreign body from the Ear.
1	„ „ „ „ sole.
1	„ „ „ „ knee joint.
2	„ „ „ „ nose.
2	„ „ Polypus.
1	Splitting of Phymosis.
1	Circumsission for phymosis.
2	Incision of Prepuce.
1	Perforation of the left alae nasi.
393	
420	

The total number of cases of poisoning treated during the year under report is as under :—

	No. treated.	No. Cured.	No. died.
Scorpion and other poisonous Insects' bites.	13	13	0
Snake bites.	5	3	2
Opium.	2	1	1
Nux Vomica.	1	1	0
Ptomain Poisoning	1	0	1
Jequirity Seeds	1	1	0
Irritant Poisoning	1	1	0
Blue Black ink	1	1	0
Kerosine oil poisoning	1	1	0
	26	22	4

Births and deaths.

93. The total number of births and deaths in the town of Limbdi is as follows.

	Births		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1911—12	113	86	146	131
1910—11	86	89	166	147

Appendix XXIV gives particulars of the whole state.

2. Vaccination.

Vaccination.

94. The vaccination work during the year under report is shown by the table below.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Successful. ‡‡	Un-successful. ‡‡	Remarks.
1910–11	804	20	...	...	‡‡ Information not supplied by the Agency Vaccinators.
1911–12	1362	11	...	...	

3 Veterinary.

Veterinary.

95. Jhala Jiwansing Malubha, a Limbdi Bhayat and a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, continued to be in charge of the department. He is a quiet young gentleman doing his duties satisfactorily.

During the year under report 300 animals had been treated at this Dispensary, out of which 35 had been treated as in-door and the rest as out-door cases, of which the particulars are shown below:—

Horses	150
Cattle	133
Sheep and Goats	10
Dogs	6
Parrot	1
	300

No fees are levied for treatment in this Dispensary.

The number of diseases treated during the year under report is as follows:—

40	Colic—
3	Petechial fever.
3	Pneumonia.
37	Sprains.
1	Hydrocele.
2	Bursatee.
4	Cancer of horns.
1	Serpent Bite.
1	Distemper.
1	Strangles.
1	Spavin.
9	Bronchitis.
1	Broken winds.
1	Polyuria.
2	Retention of fœtal membrane.
2	Aversion of Uterus.
9	Mange.
1	Villitis.
1	Split-hoofs.
120	

Thus 120 cases have been treated for chief diseases, and the rest for simple injuries, swellings, maggots etc. 10 cases were turned out as fatal.

During the year under report 15 operations had been performed as per details below.

1	Embryotomy.
3	Castration.
4	Amputation of horns.
4	Tumors.
3	Abscesses.
15	

There was an outbreak of an infectious disease Septicœmia hœmorrhagica in the month of August 1911. The preventive measures were adopted to check its further spread with success.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

Schools.

96. The State maintains 24 Schools in all, including one High School, named after the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswantsinhji, 19 vernacular Primary Schools for boys, 2 vernacular Primary Schools for girls, 1 Pathsala and 1 Madressa. Of these, 5, namely the High School, 1 vernacular boys' School, 1 girls' School, the Pathsala and the Madressa are located in Limbdi. 12 Schools for boys and 1 girls' School are in the different jurisdictional villages and 6 vernacular Schools for boys are maintained by the State in the non-jurisdictional villages of Alau, Rojid, Sundariana, Khadol, Bajarda, and Jalila.

Education both primary as well as secondary is imparted free in the State.

During the year under report 2 new Schools were opened as an experimental measure in the villages of Jalila and Akru. The latter School, however, did not prosper and had to be closed. The Antyaj School which is located in Limbdi has to be temporarily closed during this bad year to enable the boys to help their parents in earning their livelihood.

Expenditure.

97. The total expenditure on education during the year under report includes the educational expense of the members of the ruling family.

Ratio.

98. The ratio of pupils to the population and the average of the above expenditure per head of population is about the same as last year.

Supervision.

99. Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah, B. A, S. T. C., works both as Head Master of the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School as well as Educational Inspector of the State Schools. He is assisted by the Asstt. Educational Inspector Mr. Lallubhai Mathurbhai Sutaria. Miss Sharpe, superintends the local Girls' School. Under her supervision the School has improved a great deal and the girls have learnt to be more clean and punctual in attendance.

Number and Attendance.

100. The number on the rolls of the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School on the 31st March was 394, showing an increase of 4 over the last year's number. In spite of the present bad season which has withheld many students of the out lying villages from availing themselves of the benefit of English education, it is gratifying to note that there was a slight increase in numbers. The average attendance of boys in the High School was

355·1. On the rolls of the primary schools the number of children was 1338 showing a very substantial and highly satisfactory increase of 148 over the last year's number. The increase is to be attributed to the fact that the people have begun to understand the benefit of education which is imparted free in this State.

101. The Staff of the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School is composed of 14 Teachers, of whom 4, including the Head Master, are graduates and one is an experienced under graduate of very long standing in the Department. There are besides a Drawing Teacher, a short hand and type writing teacher, a cricket teacher and a gymnastic teacher. Almost all the Head Masters and Mistresses of the primary Schools are trained. The staff.

102. At the last Matriculation Examination 8 students were sent up from the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School, all of whom were successful. This reflects great credit on the teaching staff and particularly on the Head Master in whose immediate charge, the Matriculation class is. Matriculation Results.

103. The following table shows the number of boys and girls studying in all the schools in the jurisdictional portion of the State during the last 5 years.

	1907–08	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
Boys	1228	1290	1310	1347	1459
Girls	221	215	231	237	273
Total...	1449	1505	1541	1584	1732

104. The table below gives the number of students studying English during the last 5 years in the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School.

	1907–08	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
Boys... ...	285	379	401	390	394

105. The increase in the number of pupils during the year under report has led the Thakore Saheb, whose views are always very progressive and who is one of the enlightened Chiefs in Kathiawar, to make primary Compulsory Education.

education compulsory throughout the jurisdictional portion of the State. An Act has accordingly been enacted and published to give effect to His Highness's intention.

It is made applicable to boys only, the school-going age being fixed from 6 to 11 years. Each boy is required to complete at least the course of studies of the vernacular Standard fourth. The Vahivatdars in the moffusil and the Municipal Secretary in the town of Limbdi are appointed to look to the proper working of the Act.

On account of the present bad season and particularly on account of the scarcity even of drinking water in some of the villages, it has been thought advisable to make this Act applicable to two villages only as a trial.

The Act came into force from the 1st. of April 1912. The rules have been so framed that the people will not feel the rigour of compulsion.

Drawing class.

106. The Drawing class of which mention was made in the last year's report and which is taught by Mr. Vajeshanker Kanji Jani a resident of this place, was regularly attended by school boys during the current year. 10 boys presented themselves at the First Grade Arts Examination conducted by the Sir J. J. School of Art, of whom 3 were successful. At present 17 boys are regularly attending the Drawing Class and most of them will appear at the ensuing examination.

The local Taluka School.

107. The vernacular Taluka School is well located in a spacious and airy building in the immediate vicinity of the High School. There is also another School for boys located at the other end of the town, and forming a part of the Taluka School. The number of boys in the Taluka School shows a material increase of 43 over the last year's.

The local Girls' School.

108. In the local Girls' School there has been a marked increase of 45 girls over the last year's. This great increase is in a measure due to the zealous supervision of Miss Sharpe, who superintends the Girls' School.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

109. At the close of the current year, there were 15 students on the register of the Pathshala, showing neither any increase nor decrease over the last year's. The Pathshala is under the control and supervision of the Educational authorities.

Madressa.

110. The Madressa, which imparts religious instruction to Mahomedan boys, works satisfactorily. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon patronizes this Madressa. His endowment of 10 scholarships aggregating to

Rs 75 a month still continues. During the year under report a new Munshi has been added to teach Urdu to the Mahomedan children at the special desire of the Sheth Saheb who with his characteristic generosity and sympathy towards the Mahomedans, bears the additional expense.

There are two indigenous private primary schools for boys which, though offered grant-in-aid by the State, do not avail of it to avoid State supervision but it is satisfactory to note that the character and loyalty of the pupils attending those schools are what could be desired.

111. The State has provided several very handsome scholarships for students desiring to prosecute higher studies in India as well as in England. Scholarships.

Sir Jashwatsinhji Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 150/- per month established in 1907 for perpetuating the memory of the late Thakore Saheb still continues. Of these scholarships, worth Rs. 40/- per month are given to the students studying in the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School, while the rest are available for those taking advantage of the various institutions of Art, Science and Industry in India. These are endowed for the benefits of the subjects of this State only.

The Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month tenable in England is still held by Keshav Prasad Manilal.

Scholarships of the annual amount of Rs. 2000/- are established with the special object of encouraging the education of the Girasia community. These scholarships are held by the students of that community studying in the Gondal Girasia College.

The Benerás Central Hindu College receives an annual endowment of Rs. 450.

The newly opened Talukdari Girasia hostel in Dhandhuka is endowed with 2 scholarships of the total amount of Rs. 10 p. m.

Besides these scholarships the local Sanskrit Pathshala is endowed with the scholarships to the aggregate value of Rs. 30 per month, but the pupils do not come forward to avail of all and so only a few of them are enjoyed. The Pathshala students are also provided with free lodging by the State.

The local High School is further endowed with 10 scholarships of the monthly amount of Rs. 25/- by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon for the benefit of Mahomedan boys. These scholarships in the High School by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon are in addition to those amounting to Rs. 15 per month granted by him to the local Madressa children.

Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of Limbdi, has endowed 3 scholarships aggregating to Rs. 10/. per mensem for his Khatri caste boys who may be poor. Dewan Saheb Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathabhai Amin also gives one scholarship to a Kunbi boy. Both these gentlemen have each endowed Rs. 100/. for the supply of text books gratis to the poor boys studying in the High School.

Text books worth Rs 50 are annually distributed to poor students in the local schools by the State on the birth day of Bama Saheb, the Dowager Rani Saheb of the late Thakore Saheb, to enable even the poorest boys to take advantage of the local High School which is a free institution. All the poor boys were freely supplied with the necessary text books, through the endeavours of the Head Master and through the generous patronage of the Diwan Saheb and of Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai as noted above and several other gentlemen.

Education of the Girasias.

112. The Thakore Saheb takes zealous interest in the amelioration of the condition of the Girasias. Every possible help is given to the boys of this community to prosecute the studies and several handsome Scholarships are set apart for the benefit of the Girasia students. Also Girasia candidates are given a preference in the State service according to their eligibility. During the year under the report the number of the Girasia students studying in the High School was 16 and in the local Schools was 77.

It is hoped the Girasias may advance in education, rise in prosperity and be worthy of filling considerable places that are opened for them in this country. In this connection, during the year under report, is to be recorded the announcement by the Thakore Saheb at the time of the opening of the Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka–the establishment of the annual prizes worth Rs. 50/.– to the Hostel boys on the Delhi Coronation Darbar Day *viz* the 12th December and an annual feast to them on the 5th February to commemorate the happy arrival back of Their Imperial Majesties in London. In establishing these side by side with the object of encouraging education among the Girasias, the chief object of the Thakore Saheb in selecting these two particular days, is to instil into the minds of the young boys the sentiments of loyalty to, and reverence for, the Throne and Their Imperial Majesties' sacred Persons. This announcement was made in addition to the two monthly Scholarships of Rs. 5/.– each already endowed in that institution.

Physical Education.

113. All boys regularly attend Gymnasium. At a recent prize distribution gathering held in honour of Mr. Hill and Mrs. Hill in the High School

compound, the boys gave an admirable display of Gymnastic feats and Mr. and Mrs Hill with all those present were greatly delighted at the boys' performance. A gathering is annually held on the Janmashtami Holidays presided over by the Thakore Saheb where an interesting programme of athletic sports is gone through by the students of the High School and the local vernacular School as well as by the Police. At the end of the sports the Thakore Saheb distributes prizes to the winners.

All the boys in the Higher Standards of the High School regularly play cricket and football. The Thakore Saheb takes a very keen interest in the play of cricket and has given a great stimulus to it by his presentation of the Hill Challenge Shield to be won by competition among High Schools in Kathiawar.

During the year under report the High School Team played with success a cricket match with the Dhandhuka School. In the Shield Match played between this High School Team and the Dajiraj High School Team of Wadhwan, this High School suffered a defeat.

The State has provided regular medical inspection of children studying in the local Schools.

114. The general moral tone of the students continues to be very lofty and particular care is taken to see that the boys are well behaved both in and out of the school. Moral Education.

Religious and moral education is made a part of the School curriculum and the Sanatan Dharma text books are adopted. The High School presented 37 students at the Examination conducted by the Sanatan Dharma Propaganda Committee. All of these boys were successful and 24 of them carried off prizes to the aggregate value of Rs. 82/. The local Girls' School also presented 5 girls at the examination, 2 of whom came out successful and carried off prizes worth Rs. 9 in all. The Taluka School of Sihani also presented two boys who were both successful.

115. During the year under report two prize distribution gatherings were held in the High School at which prizes were distributed by Mrs. Machoniche and Mrs. Hill. Mr. Hill, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in the course of his speech said in relation to the education in Limbdi. Prize distribution gatherings.

"Regarding the number of students in the schools for the past 10 years, it reflects very much credit on the State.

I am very glad indeed to remark that the moral training is being given in Sanatan Dharma theory and all the students have succeeded in the

last examination. I am rather more glad to remark that the training on this subject is very important to every body.

In recitations all the boys have done their part not only well but very intelligently exhibiting thereby that every boy understood what he was speaking which is more praiseworthy than securing even very good results.

It is easy to infer from the results of the present examinations that Mr. Ranchhodlal denotes a deal of care and attention to the instruction of the students.

General.

116. It will be perceived from what is said above that the Thakore Saheb is not only a liberal patron of education but denotes his utmost care to the fostering of education among his subjects. He firmly believes that the welfare of a nation can be effected solely by educating it. On account of this zeal of the Thakore Saheb, the number of boys attending the various schools shows a very substantial and satisfactory increase of about 150 children. The Matriculation and other examinations results are phenomenal and show that the teachers concerned devote all their attention and energies to make the institution a success.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library.

117. The Sir Jaswatsinhji Free Library mentioned in past reports continues to give useful work. The Head Master of the High School, Mr. R. B. Shah, is the Honorary Secretary and the Chief Karbhari is the President of its Managing Committee. A very strict care is always taken that no seditious paper, book or pamphlet finds its way to the Library. It owns a good number of English and Gujarati books and the stock is increased by purchasing fresh useful books worth Rs. 100/. every year. It subscribes to several English and Guzarati Papers and Periodicals, while a certain number is given to it gratis by the Thakore Saheb and the Chief Karbhari. In all it gets 33. Its income is derived from an annual donation of Rs. 200/- from the local Municipality, the interest on its accumulated capital and other donations. Its total income and expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 467-9-10 and Rs. 350-2-9 as against Rs. 397-12-3 and Rs. 300-7-10.

The total balance lying on interest at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4000/-

Public Gardens.

118. There is a public garden at Limbdi named The Sir Jashwatsinhji Public Park. It is situated on the bank of the town Tank. There are also two gardens in Limbdi, one on the opposite bank of the river and the other on the Chhalia tank bank which is a sort of sanitarium for recreation.

Anathashram.

119. This institution has been noted in the past reports of the last four years. However, the people were generally very averse to take its shelter and few people came to avail themselves of it. A philanthropic lady well-known in Bombay and other places visited here and asked the Thakore Saheb's permission to open an Anathashram at Limbdi and promised to manage everything in a manner satisfactory to the Thakore Saheb. In view of her good name and her well-known association with such well-conducted and successful institutions elsewhere, the Thakore Saheb gave her the permission under certain conditions as regards State supervision etc. The demand on the ministration of such an institution having naturally been much enlarged on account of famine, certain special rules have been framed for the exigencies of the present time and it is arranged for the present to give twice full meals everyday to all the really poor and the destitute without any distinction of caste or religion. The only criterion for eligibility is held to be the really destitute and helpless condition of the applicant. Special agents have been sent out into the villages of this State to find out and bring under proper care, the helpless and those who are unable to work and would be willing to go to this Anathashram.

In addition to this, its primary object of giving shelter to the helpless orphans, poor widows and the decrepit of all communities is kept fully in view and such people are fully maintained by the institution. A managing committee is formed with the Chief Karbhari as the President, the Educational Inspector as its General Secretary and the Chief Medical Officer of the State as the Consulting Physician. Also proper arrangements have been provided as regards account and daily supervision and judging from its work till now, there are reasons to hope that the institution will work admirably and will be able efficiently to minister to the wants of those standing in need of such assistance. In this connection it should be noted that over and above what it owes to the liberal benefaction of the Thakore Saheb and that of Kashibai Rendalker, this institution has also received good help from Bama Saheb, Rani Saheb, the Chief Karbhari, Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai and certain other benevolent gentlemen

Printing Press.

120. The Sir Jaswatsinhji Printing Press, owned by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading gentleman of Limbdi, shows a good progress. It has been established since last 22 years. Besides doing the State's all printing work it has been successful in obtaining the printing work of the Junagadh and Gondal-Porbandar Railways this year. To cope with this enhanced work its owner has lately installed an oil engine to work the Press and a considerable stock of improved type of machinery. Under the able and tactful management of its owner, Mr. Ganeshji, this press claims to be one of the best in point of quality and amount of work done among the private printing presses in Kathiawar. The Kathiawad Law Reports edited by Mr. Dayaram Ganeshji are printed in this press.

Horse-breeding.

121. There are at present four stallions in the State stable of which two are Arabs and two Kathys. Of the five stallions last year, one Tajania died on the 4th May 1911. The colour of three is bay and one is brown and their heights are 15, 14–3, 13 and 14–2 hands. 15 State mares and 21 mares belonging to private owners were covered during the year under report and the result upto now is one colt and three fillies and the remaining 11 State mares are infoal. As regards the private mares the result is not reported to us.

Conclusion.

122. The failure of the last monsoon and the consequent famine has proved a source of disappointment in more than one way. Over almost the whole area of the State including the non-jurisdictional portion, the crops almost entirely failed by reason of the holding off of the rains in the latter months of the monsoon. A large part of the State depending wholly on the rain water for growing crops and possessing no good underground water for irrigational wells, has naturally to suffer most. However, as noted under Chapter II and elsewhere every step is taken to mitigate the distress and to support the people to withstand the effects of the bad year. As a result it is consoling to note that the people are comparatively in a much better state than they were in the famine of 1900–01. It is also a happy feature of the year that notwithstanding the scarcity and distress, crimes do not show any increase which might be otherwise expected. Naturally this condition has given a great check to the continuance of the progress of the past years and several enterprizes in contemplation with the Thakore Saheb have had to be postponed till a good year. Other departments of the State show the same satisfactory efficiency as usual. The Police as well as the Judicial Tribunals' work, all merit commendation and I have much pleasure in referring to the hearty and zealous co-operation of the heads of

all the various departments. In this connection a particular mention should be made of Mr. Meghabhai, the Revenue Karbhari and Mr. Vrajlal, the Judicial Karbhari, of this State. I am glad to repeat the testimony borne in past reports to the very able and efficient manner in which their functions have been discharged by Messrs. Meghabhai and Vrajlal. My thanks are also due to all the other officers for their valuable assistance.

Limbdi, Jhalawad Prant,
Dated, 1st April, 1912.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai Amin.
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-12.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari.	1-4-1911.	31-3-1912.	
2. Rana Shree Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari.	,,	,,	
3. Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai. B. A., L L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
4. Majmudar Motilal Lallubhai.	State Engineer.	,,	,,	
5. Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	,,	,,	
6. Desai Trimbaklal Jadavrai, Bar-at-Law.	Munsiff & First Class Majistrate.	,,	,,	
7. Mohanlal Jasraj B. A.	Bank Manager.	,,	,,	
8. Keshavlal T. Dave L. M. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
9. Shah Ranchhodlal Bapalal B. A.	Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
10. Rana Shri Chandrasinhji Bapubha Talukdar.	Police Superintendent.	,,	,,	
11. Lallubhai Mathurbhai.	Asst. Ed. Inspector.	,,	,,	
12. Prabhudas Morarji, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as for matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.	Compulsory Education act I of 1912.	
Indian Penal Code.			
Civil Procedure Code.			
Contract Act.			
Evidence Act.			
Gambling Act.			
Whipping Act.			
Cattle Trespass.			
Heirship.			
Possession.			
Salt.			
Limitation.			
Stamp.			
Court fees.			
Prevention of cruelty to animals ...			
Opium.			
Jail.			
Small Cause Court.	Special Acts for this State have been enacted.		
Insolvency.			
Salami and Sudhrai. ...			
Municipality.			
Registration of documents. ...			
Extradition of Criminals. ...			
Game.			
Boiler.			
Explosive Substance Act			
Girassia encumbered estates Rules ...			
Limbdi Bank Act.			
Cotton market Rules.			
District Police Act.			
Endowment rules.			

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1911-12.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1911-12.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Supérintendent of Police	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	1	50	600	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Head Constable. 1st Grade.	1	15	180	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, 2nd ,,	3	12 & 13	444	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, 3rd ,,	2	10	240	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, 4th ,,	5	9	540	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
First Class Constable.	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	510	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Second ,, ,,	10	8	960	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Third ,, ,,	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1800	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
Fourth ,, ,,	17	6 & 7	1416	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Arab Guards Jamadar	2	17 & 40	684	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, Sepoys	33	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 12	3198	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar	2	24 & 30	648	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, ,, Sowars	35	12 to 22	8316	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
,, Gunner	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	138		20520	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged,		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	42	54	43	45	42	45	23	33	15	12	53·43	73	54·84	73	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

State	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	1024	628	474	432	46·3	68·8	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21 Thefts 111 Hurts & assaults 2 Murders 2 Grievous hurts 1 Rape 56 Miscellaneous 193	1	192	193	60	106	210	39	...	6	3	9	11	10	39	171	...	...	10	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1911-12.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Huzur Court Judicial „ F. C. Magistrate's Court	125	192	4	45	79	82	...	....	150	210	24	147	39	7	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed Property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs 100.	No. of Suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000.	*Experte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Small Cause Court	...	...	256	218	256	218	256	215	...	3	2953	...	218	...	218	...	...	...	...	99	82	23	11	2925	*y. m. d.* 0–0–14	
Judicial Court.	2	1	10.	7 ‡	12	8	11	6	1	2	7476	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	7406.	0–3–29	
Munsiff Court	3	2	151	56	154	58	152	56	2	2	6936	1	55	...	34	22	...	...	...	6	40	...	10	6827	0–3–19	
Total...	5	3	417	281	422	284	419	277	3	7	17365	1	278	1	252	22	5	1	...	105	122	23	27	17158		‡ of these one was received by remand.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees, in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Hazur Court ...	16	24	356	162	125	1581	178	149	1937	154	123	1543	24	26	394	8	14	4	
Judicial Court ...	28	29	30438	28	15	11217	56	44	41655	27	25	25909	29	19	15746	4	6	9	
Munsiff Court ...	130	154	20356	355	139	17101	485	293	37457	331	172	19196	154	121	1826	41	33	47	
Total...	174	207	51150	545	279	29899	719	486	81049	512	320	46648	207	166	34401	53	53	60	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court.	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	..	...	2235	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	0—5—14	0—0—0
Judicial Court.	...	...	5	10	5	10	5	9	...	1	159	1352	2	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	0—2—7	0—5—8
Total...	...	...	9	10	9	10	9	9	...	1	2394	1352	4	2	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	1	0—3—20	0—5—8

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks sh wing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Limbdi.	Paka	7	20	25	27	4	5	3	743–2–3	D. H.	
	Kacha	...	28	27	28	...	...	...	...	23–19	
	Police lock-up at Limbdi.	...	39	27	39	4·9	2	...	...	2–12	
		7	87	79	94	4·9	7	3	743–2–3	13–4	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22.
Limbdi.	301	258	127	115	134	119	1	3	...	...	39	21	292	246	64261	55337	9	12	...	....	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	124	25381	1447	115	29202	1228	
Sale deeds	128	16142	2516	108	19459	2114	The work is done by the Munsiff's Court hence no extra expenditure.
Wills	1	...	3	2	...	6	
Miscellaneous	39	22788	414	21	6676	328	
Total.	292	64261	4380	246	55[illegible]	3676	
Deduct expenditure...	...	...	3	...	...	3	‡ The figures do not tally with Appendix No. 22 which is for Devali year.
Net Profit..	...	...	4377	...	...	3673 ‡	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi.	...	19742	24363	24363	20404	20283	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Dewali. Balance is therefore not shown.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Limbdi State, during the year 1911-12.

State	Limbdi	Remarks.
April 1911.	...	
May 1911.	...	
June 1911.	5·66	
July 1911	0·56	
August 1911.	1·10	
September 1911.	2·30	
October 1911.	...	
November 1911	0·4	
December 1911.	...	
January 1912.	...	
February 191..	...	
March 1912.	...	
Total.	9·66	
Total of past year.	27·4	
Average of past 5 years.	28·47	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12.

Articles.	During March (Past year.) S.	T.		During March (present year.) S.	T.		Remarks.
Bajri	12	...	...	10	40	...	
Wheat	12	...	...	9	40	...	
Juwari	14	40	...	11	...	...	
Gram	14	...	...	2	...	...	
Rice common ...	6	...	...	6	10	...	
Mug	11	40	...	8	...	...	

Seer = 80 Tolas.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year, 1911–12 in the Limbdi State.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Guest House	1335	...	1335					
Lal-bunglow	30600	...	30600					
Utara & other buildings	...	1607	1607					* The figures do not tally with Appendix XXII which is for Dewali year.
Bundhs	403	...	403					
Roads	1619	...	1619					
Schools	..	49	49					
Cotton Market	3781	...	3781					
Water works	1982	...	1982					
Telephone	2138	...	2138					
Electric Light	27430	...	27430					
Bhungis' houses	1547	...	1547					
Hospital	2851	...	2851					
	73686	1656	75342 *					

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male	Female										
Limbdi.	1911–12	5876	8021 ‡	186	5550 ‡	180	275	95	874	12620	2277	0	10	1415 ‡‡	Including sucking ones.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1911–12

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi	2	1821	2	3175	1	251	...	....	5	5247	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1911.

	Item.	Rupees.
	RECEIPTS.	
1.	Land Revenue	248911—8—2.
2.	Taxes	136424-13—9.
3.	Sayer	46082-11—4.
4.	Law and Justice...	14417—0—1.
5.	Education	170—2—0.
6.	Interests	18707—1—8.
7.	Miscellaneous	9027—0-10.
8.	Adjustments	7310-10—8.
9.	Deposits	18443-15—6.
10.	Refunds of Advances and Outstandings ...	410608—7—2.
		910103—7—2.
	EXPENDITURE.	
1.	Administration	33789—6—4.
2.	Jail	743 -2—3.
3.	Police	20405—7—8.
4.	Political	82392—8—0.
5.	Bardasi Khata	10213—1—7.
6.	Education	16466-14—6.
7.	Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...	1005—1—9.
8.	Public Works	42292—2—6.
9.	Durbar charges including Rayasat expenses. .	171687—1—7.
10.	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmadas ...	3203—5—1.
11.	Municipal	13877-10—7.
12.	Medical	6519—3—3.
13.	Revenue Survey	1277-15—2.
14.	Miscellaneous	146884—4—5.
15.	Remissions	4474—7—4.
16.	Deposits repaid	14723—4—8.
17.	Advances and Outstandings	268209—0—9.
		838164—1—7.

Jhaverbhai Nothabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1911-12

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary.	7184	72	58	2	5	7	6597 *	189	* Including cost of Doctor's quarters.
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	321-15-6	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1911-12.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Limbdi State.	33862	1034	1·74	140	0	774	716	0	58	30·	34·7	23·	21·1	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Limbdi State, for the year 1911-12.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
16	16	1 High School. 13 Boys, Primary Schools. 2 Girls, Schools.	1584	1732	1157·24	1302·3	8223 ‡	...	8476 ‡	In addition to these there are 5 Scools solely conducted at State expenses in its villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. ‡ These figures are for the year ending March while those in Appendix XXII are for the year ending October, hence the difference.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

The Administration Report of the Limbdi State.

FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

The Limbdi State is situated in the Jhalawad Division of the Province of Kathiawad as stated in previous reports. On account of the state of peculiar intermixture of this State's villages with those of its Bhayati villages under the Agency Thanas, and its non-jurisdictional villages under the British Jurisdiction of the Ahmedabad District, it is not possible to define its boundaries with precision. Roughly stated, it is bounded (*a*) on the east by the British Dholka Taluka; (*b*) on the south by the British Dhandhuka Taluka and the Bhavnagar State; (*c*) on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda State, and (*d*) on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam.

General Aspect.

2. The physical aspect of the State is generally flat and dry. The eastern portion called "Bhal" is generally deficient in natural water supply and the northern part called "Nal" is a marshy tract of land of a considerable extent.

Soil.

3. Generally speaking the soil is fairly fertile. That of the Bhal is specially suited to good wheat and cotton crops, while a crop of rice of fair quality is raised in some portions in the north. The land in the non-jurisdictional villages in the south is also congenial to cotton. Certain portions of the State, however, are saltish and waste.

Villages.

4. The Limbdi State comprises 83 villages of which 49 are under its full jurisdiction, while in the remaining 34, this State exercises Revenue rights only.

The area and Population.

5. The area of the jurisdictional portion of the State is about 350 square miles, and its population as per last general census is 33,862 souls.

134871

Revenue and Expenditure.

6. The approximate average of the total gross land revenue of the jurisdictional portion can be put at Rs 2,50,000 and the expenditure amounts to Rs 3,00,000. The deficit is met by the revenues of the non-jurisdictional portion.

Tribute.

7. The amount of Government tribute on account of both of the above-named portions is as below :—

54,474–3–11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29,076–0–0 Paid into the Agency Treasury on account of the State Jurisdictional villages.

15,052–0–0 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same vllages.

10,346–3–11 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barvala villages.

1390–0–0 Jortalbi to Junagadh paid into the Agency Treasury.

15–13–0 Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.

27–0–1 Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.

55,907–1–0

Besides the above, the fluctuating assessment of Rs. 1308 for the village of Vasna and Rs. 71-12–0, its local fund contribution, Rs. 700 for the local funds and Rs. 875 for the Barvala Gujrati School contribution are paid to Government.

Sirpao.

In return for the said payments the State gets a Sirpao of Rs 139–8–0 annually from the Government.

'urisdiction.

8. As stated above, this State enjoys full jurisdiction over 49 of its villages, and over the rest of its villages, it has only Revenue rights. This anomaly has been the topic of comment in all the past reports and so long as the matter is not able to receive due consideration of the Government, it will be the duty of this State to continue to bring it before the notice of the Government. The grounds of Limbdi's claim to full jurisdiction over those villages as well as its justice and expediency have all been fully dwelt upon in past reports; and it would be no use to repeat them here. Suffice it say that this State has implicit reliance on the sense of justice and fairness of the British Government and most confidently trusts that sooner or later it will surely do justice to this State in this matter.

Notable buildings and works.

9. Under this head are the Travellers' Bunglow, the State Guest House, named the *Bhavendra Villas*, the Wodehouse Vegetable Market, the Water-works and the Telephone and the Electric Light Installation. All these have been noticed in the last report. The extension of the water-works stated as contemplated in the last report, awaits more suitable circumstances for being taken in hand.

The Thakore Saheb.

10. It is pleasant to note that our Thakore Saheb continued to enjoy sound health during the whole year and continued to guide the Administration of the State with his usual ability and fore-sight.

Among the movements of the Thakore Saheb during the year under report, his visit to England requires special mention. It was undertaken with the praiseworthy object of arranging for the admission and stay of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhjee at the famous Eton College. The Thakore Saheb sailed from Bombay in company with the Heir-apparent on the 6th of April 1912 per s.s. *Multan*. While in England, besides fulfilling the principal object of his visit, the Thakore Saheb had further had the advantage of making the acquaintance of many high and prominent figures and had had the honour of the most gracious invitations from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor at the functions of the garden party, State Ball and the Imperial Levee. On these occasions the Thakore Saheb had the honour of being most graciously and kindly received by both Their Imperial Majesties and had the high privilege of a personal talk with Their Imperial Majesties. The Thakore Saheb also utilized his time in a tour through France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy etc., and saw something of the high civilization and the industrial developement of those countries. The Thakore Saheb returned to Limbdi on 20-9-1912. The subjects of the State gave the Thakore Saheb a most enthusiastic and cordial reception after his long absence from among them and presented a most loyal address.

The Ruling Family.

11. All the members of the Ruling family continued to enjoy sound health during the year under report. The Heir-apparent K. S. Digvijaysinhjee has been pursing his course at the Eton College and it is pleasant to note that Mr. Broadbent, the Principal, reports about him in very high and satisfactory terms. The Heir-apparent is under the immediate care and supervision of Prof. H. S. Vinning, one of the teachers at the College who is a very capable gentleman. All the younger kumars are continuing their studies at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and are progressing very satisfactorily.

His Majesty's Birthday and Delhi Coronation Day.

12. Both those occasions were observed as public holidays through out the State with great rejoicing. On both the occasions usual salutes was fired and all the poor in town, indoor patients in the dispensary and prisoners in jail were feasted and sweetmeat distributed to the school children.

Bomb outrage on H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi.

13. The sad news of the detestable bomb outrage on the person of His Excellency the Viceroy at the time of the State Entry at Delhi on the 23rd December 1912 was received with deep feelings of regret and abhorrence. The Thakore Saheb immediately wired to H. E. the Viceroy, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, H. E. the Governor and the Local Political Authorities, expressing his greatest indignation and sorrow and his heartfelt sympathy. A public meeting was held at Limbdi under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb which was largely attended by all the State officials as well as representatives of all the communities. The proceedings were opened by the Thakore Saheb with a most effective speech and in which he largely dwelt upon the heinousness of the crime. He further expatiated on the innate attribute of loyalty for which the Indian nation is famous in history, and showed how an act of such a miscreant may tend to bring disgrace on the whole country. He was followed by the Chief Karbhari, who also enlarged upon the theme in an eloquent manner. After a number of other speeches, the following Resolution was proposed and carried enthusiastically.

"That this meeting unanimously expresses its utmost contempt towards, "and condemnation of, the distardly attempt made by some fanatic to take "the life of Lord Hardinge, and heartily thanks God for His Excellency's "narrow escape, It further prays for His Excellency's speady recovery and "desires that a message be sent to Lady Hardinge through proper channel "conveying its deep sympathy."

Ladys' Address to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge

14. In pursuance of the All India movement to present an Address to Lady Hardinge from the women of India, four simultaneous meetings of ladies were held in the zanana, the Girls school, the Chief karbhari's house and the local *Sthanakwasi Shravikashala.* Speeches were made expressing horror and indignation at the abominable crime and dilating on the fortitude and presence of mind shown by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge in the hour of such a supreme trial. The draft Address was most enthusiastically and unanimously passed in all the meetings and the subscriptions were collected and forwarded to the Lady Hardinge Address Fund.

Distinguished Visitors.

15. Among the distinguished visitors to the State during the year under report were His Highness the Navab Saheb of Palanpur, His High-

ness the Agakhan and H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur visited here in company of his heir-apparent Talemahomedkhan, on the 7th December 1912, on his return home from Bhavnagar. He was most cordially received and entertained by the Thakore Saheb during his stay of one day.

His Highness the Agakhan's visit was due to the invitation of the Thakore saheb who is a personal friend of His Highness. During his stay of 5 days at Limbdi he was most hospitably treated and the Municipality of Limbdi presented him with an address in a Durbar held in His Highness's honour. In the course of the proceedings of this Durbar, the Thakore Saheb announced the donation of Rs.5,000/ for the endownment of a scholarship to be awarded to a post graduate Mahomedan student prosecuting study in the projected Hindu University.

H. H. The Jam Saheb and our Thakore Saheb had been to Delhi to attend the Chiefs' Higher Education Conference held there in the beginning of March. H. H. Jam Saheb came here at our invitation enroute back to Nawanagar. He stayed here only for a day and was treated with all the honour and hospitality due to his high position and his friendly relations with the Thakore Saheb. In a Durbar held in His Highness' honour an Address from the local Municipality was presented to H. H. and towards the evening a Prize Distribution gathering was held in the Local High School, where his H. H. distributed the prizes. In the course of his address to the Jam Saheb the Thakore Saheb referred to the close friendly relations subsisting between His Highness the Jam Saheb and himself and announced certain endowments which will be mentioned in Chapter VII.

Personell.

16. During the year under report we have to note the retirement from service by resignation of Mr. Motilal Lallubhai Mazmudar, the Chief Engineer. A second gap in the rank was created by the loan of the services of Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani B.A., the Assistant Revenue Karbhari, to the State of Thana-Deoli. With these exceptions the other members of the Administration continue the same.

Celebration of the marriage of the Chief Karbhari's daughter.

17. Among the noteworthy events during the year under report, was the celebration of the marriage of the Chief Karbhari's only daughter *Bhaktiba* with Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, the Talukdar of Rai-Sankli. Numerous distinguished guests, the connection and friends of the Chief Karbhari attended the ceremony, and the occasion passed amidst great rejoicings. The Thakore Saheb showed his high esteem by kindly personally

giving away the bride. The Thakore Saheb also gave valuable presents both to the bride and the bridegroom and further announced the annual gift of Rs 200/—to the bride till her life time.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue Collection system.

18. As stated in previous reports, the Vighoti system is the rule in the Jurisdictional villages and the Bhagwati system in the non-Jurisdictional portion, with a few exceptions.

From long experience of both these systems our opinion as to their respective merits is that while on the one hand, the Vighoti system has the advantage of being fixed and certain, yet on the other, it has been observed that the farmers spend away the receipts of a good year and when a lean year comes, they are quite helpless to face it, and have to depend entirely on the State. Thus the advantage of a good year is wasted. But in the case of a Bhagvati system, as the State shares in the advantages of a good year, the draw-back is removed. On the whole, therefore, we prefer the Bhagwati system as being the more elastic and suited to the condition of the farmers, provided honest men are employed.

Revenue Divisi ns.

19. There is no alteration to note in the number of the Revenue Divisions mentioned in the last Report.

The arrangement of the supervision and control of the Department throughout the year continued the same as before with the exception that the Department has to note with regret the loss of the valued services and able help of Mr. Mohanlal Jasraj Kikani who joined the service of the Thana-Devli State in March last.

Revenue Instalment.

20 The vighoti instalment continue the same viz. 12½ p.c. on the 5th of January and 87½ on the 15th of April.

Revenue year.

21. The Revenue year begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October-

Cultivation.

22. The following table shows the total acrage of the Khalsa or State and of the alienated lands in the Jurisdictional villages, detailing the extent of the cultivated and uncultivated lands.

Year (Samvat.)	Total area.	Area of alienated lands.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		
					Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967	227395-4	36786-12	190608-32	88867-15	88561-32	13179-25	101741-17
1968	227395-4	36321-12	191073-32	88859-22	89020-21	13193-29	102214-10

The decrease in the alienated lands is explained by the fact that certain lands were resumed for non-payment of salami and some by escheat while certain lands were given out as fresh alienations. The fluctuation in the cultivated and other areas compared with those in the previous year are insignificant.

23. Below is the table showing the number of wells and tanks compared with their number in the previous year. **Wells & Tanks.**

Samvat year.	Wells.		Tanks.	Irrigation.			Drinking			Washing.			Unfit for use.			Remarks.
	Kutcha.	Pucca.		Katcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Fucca wells.	Tanks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1967	639	388	70	499	252	2	113	79	28	19	26	35	8	31	5	
1968	312	404	83	261	271	13	31	79	43	16	25	23	4	29	4	

Famine.

24. As the famine conditions extended over a part of the year under report till relieved by the last monsoon, the relief measures mentioned in the last report had to be continued for some time in the present year also. Adequate Tagavi advances had been made and also bullocks were loaned by the State to cultivators wherever required. All necessary measures were adopted to relieve the hardships of the ryots and to place the cultivators in a position to prosecute their agricultural operations satisfactorily for the new year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

25. As shown in Appendix II there are certain local laws in force in this State and in other respects the spirit of British laws is generally observed. The rules for the prevention of Infant Marriages passed during the year under report deserve notice. These rules are more of an admonitory than of a compulsory nature. Its chief aim is to guide people in a way so as to make them leave off old pernicious custom of early marriages and to educate them as to their bad effects. These rules fix the immature age in case of boys below 16 years and girls below 12 years and in cases where a marriage between a boy and a girl one or both of immature age is contemplated, it is laid down that previous sanction of the Huzur Court should be obtained. Special conditions and circumstances likely to cause hardship are put down in the rules for the Huzur Court to take into consideration, before deciding on any such application. Any flagrant violation of this rule is to be punished with a fine of any amount below Rs. 100.

Military.

26. This State does not maintain Military force Only a band of Arabs is kept for the purpose of guarding the treasury, the palace, Zanana etc. They carry muzzle loading guns, swords, daggers and knives. These Arabs are included in the Police force.

Police force.

27. Besides regular Police there are the Village Police, Chokiat's, Pasaytas and the Pagis. In certain of the villages there is what is called the Pacca Pagi system. Under this system the Pagis bind themselves either to recover stolen property and find out the thief or to make good the loss themselves. This system has been found by long experience to

work very well especially in the case of small villages. The Pasaytas render the service on condition of holding certain lands rent-free and the village Police and Chokiats are stipendiary.

28. The Police are armed with muzzle loading guns and swords. Arms.

29. The total cost of the Police force is Rs 20,020. The ratio of the Police to the population is nearly 4 per thousand and to the area is 1 per 2·5 square miles. Cost and ratio.

30. The following statement classifies the regular Police force of this State according to caste and religion. Caste or religion.

Rajputs.	36	Hindus.
Other Hindus.	34	
Sipais.	34	Mehomedans.
Arabs.	33	
	137	

Civil Justice.

31. As stated last year there are four civil Courts in this State, all located in Limbdi in the same building in the Darbargadh. Civil Courts.

1. The Munsiff's Court.

   The Munsiff has the power to hear suits above 50 to Rs. 500. Mr. Trimbkrai Jadavrai Desai continued to work as Munsiff during the year under report.

2. Judicial Karbhari's Court.

   This Court hears suits above the amount of Rs 500/ and exercises appellate powers over the decisions passed by the Munsiff. Mr. Vrijlal Jiwanbhai Kothari B. A., L L. B. continues to be the Judicial Karbhari.

3. Huzur Court.

   It is presided over by the Chief Karbhari and is the final Court of appeal.

4. The Small Causes Court.

   The Chief Karbhari also exercises the powers of the Small Cause Court suits. The limit of this Court continues to be Rs 50.

32. The balance of undecided cases at the commencement of the year was 7 against 3 last year. The number of suits filed during the year was 401 against 281 last year. There were in all 408 suits for disposal before Civil Courts during the year against 284 last year. Civils suits.

Suits disposed of.

23. The total number of suits decided during the year was 396 against 277 last year.

Contested suits.

34. The total number of contested suits decided was 192 and was about 48 p. c. of the total number of suits disposed of.

Value of suits.

35. Of the suits filed during the year, the number of those valued at or under Rs. 500 was 399 and of those above Rs. 500 to Rs 1000 was 2.

Balance of suits.

36. The number of cases remaining adjourned at the close of the year was 12 as against 7 in the preceding year.

Civil appeals.

37. The total number of appeals decided was 8 against 9 in the preceding year.

Application for execution of Decrees.

38. There were 166 applications for execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 34401 pending at the close of the preceding year. Those filed during the year under report amounted to 408. Thus the total number for disposal during the year was 574. Of these 344 were disposed of leaving a balance of 230 valued at Rs. 42676 at the close of the year. The value of applications for the execution admitted during the year was Rs. 43151 and that of those disposed of was 34876.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

39. The Criminal Courts in the State are as under :—

1. The Munsiff is invested with the First Class Magistrate's and summary trial powers.
2. The Judicial Karbhari exercises in Criminal cases the Sessions Court powers.
3. The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court and also those of the District Magistrate.

Criminal cases.

40. There was no case awaiting trial at the end of the last year. The cases brought to trial during the year were 164. 4 persons remained untried at the close of the present year.

Sessions cases.

41. Two criminal cases were committed to the Sessions Court involving one and the same person, on charges of three offences, viz. 2 of mischief by fire, and one of criminal intimidation by annonymous communication. Both cases were disposed of and the person involved was convicted.

Conviction.

42. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 69–3.

Ratio.

43. The ratio of both cognizable and non–cognizable offences to the population is ·4 per cent and the average of crime per mile is ·47.

Extradition.

Extradition.

44. The total number of accused surrendered by this State was 5 of whom 3 were surrendered to Arnej, 1 to the Palanpur State, and 1 to Dhandhuka Zilla Police.

The number of accused surrendered to this State for trial was 3.

Registration of Documents.

Registration of Documents.

45. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 218 and showed a decrease of 40 from that of the last year. The fees realized being 3397 against 3676 last year.

Prison.

Prison.

46. There is only one Jail in Limbdi. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1912 was 3. During the year under report there were 194 admissions making the total of 107 as against 94 in the previous year. The number at the close of the year remained 3.

The gross expenditure during the year ending October 1912 exclusive of the charges on account of the Jail guards was 712-8-1 against 743-2-3 in the preceding year. The cost per head came to about Rs 6-10-5.

Municipality.

47. There is only one Municipality in this State viz. the one for the town of Limbdi. Its constitution described in past report continues and there is no change to note during the year under report. There were in all two meetings of the General Body and 53 meetings of the Managing Committee. Its income and expenditure during the year beginning on the 1st of November 1911 and ending 31st October 1912 were Rs 20,811, and 39,870 respectively. The increase on the expenditure side is mainly due to the adjustment of the cost of the Vegetable Market during the year. Mr. Sunderji Hirachand Parekh continued to be the Chairman and he and the Members of the Managing Committee deserve thanks for their conscientious labours.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Last monsoon.

48. The last monsoon, though otherwise copious, did not prove very happy by reason of its unseasonable downpourings. By continuous downfall in the beginning, it spoiled the prospects of the early crops, and also the pest of insects called *Khapedi* did much damage. Thus the average of the early crops can be put at only from 2 to 3 annas.

As regards the late crops the holding off of late rains marred their growth in the beginning but the field was good owing to heavy rains. The wheat crop can be placed at 12 annas and the cotton crop at 14 annas.

Agricultural stock.

49. The Appendix XX gives the number of cattle both for the agricultural and other purposes. The general health of the cattle continued good save for the effects of famine.

Area cropped.

50. The table below shows the distribution of different crops in the Jurisdictional villages in the Samvat year 1967 and 1968.

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Samvat 1967.	Samvat 1968.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Cotton	41341	17968	...	23373	
Wheat	19034	899	...	18135	
Grain	1060	...	..	1060	
Winter Juwar and Chasatio	300	2798	2498	...	
Barley	2	151	149	...	
Kasumby	300	...	...	300	
Juwar	14541	12276	...	2265	
Bajro	11328	10303	...	1025	
Paddy	225	...	...	225	
Other crops and Vegetables ...	736	321	...	415	
Total...	88867	44716	...	44151	

51. The maximum Temperature in shade at Limbdi rose to 116 deg. fahrenheit in the month of May last, and the minimum figure during the year under report was 51 deg. in the month of the last January. Temperature.

52. The wheat was dearest at Rs. 2–6–0 in June 1912 and the lowest level was reached in April 1912 when the price was Rs. 2–1–0 per maund. Prices of Jowari and Bajri ranged from Rs. 2–1–0 to 1–10–0 and 2–5–0 to Rs. 1–15–0 respectively during the year under report. Prices of food stuffs.

53. During the year under report the wages of skilled and unskilled labour were as under:— Wages.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter	1–2–0	0–7–0
Mason	1–4–0	0–6–0
Adult labourer ...	0–5–6	0–2–6
Female labourer ...	0–3–0	0–2–0

54. The State Bank, mentioned in previous reports, continues its work satisfactorily. Its subscribed capital is Rs. 42,927. There is substantial increase to report in the amounts of fixed and current deposit. By lending money to the agriculturists in the late famine, it amply proved its usefulness. Limbdi Bank.

55. The State Cotton Press had been able to do very scanty work during the last season on account of the famine. However it is something to note that even under such conditions it pressed about one thousand bales. As for the present season, it has pressed by the end of March 860 bales, and it expects to press not less than 13000 bales in all during the present season. It receives goods, in addition to the Limbdi territory, from such outside places as Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla, Dhandhuka etc. Although the large increase of some 60 p.c. in the prices of press materials and of coal necessitated a corresponding rise in the pressing charges also, still with a view to meet the convenience of the merchants the charges have only been kept at the moderate level of Rs. 2-10-0. This as well as the studious care with which interests and convenience of merchants are looked after, are greatly appreciated by them and elicit expression of their satisfaction. Cotton Press.

56. During the last season owing to the famine there was not much business done in the Cotton Market. During the present season upto the end of March the highest prices fetched by the Mathia, Vagadia and the Kanvi cotton in the Limbdi Cotton Market were Rs. 14–14–0, 14–13–0 and 15–4–0 respectively. The Kanvi and the Vagadia cotton of this market ranks very high in quality and the fine Vagadia fetches only about Cotton Market.

Rs. 5/ less per khandy than the Broach. The Cotton Market, thanks to its good management, is every year rising in importance and reputation. As an evidence of the attraction of the market, it should be stated that we have have already got intimations of goods dispatched from such places as Chuda, Ranpur, Sayla, Wadhwan, Dhola etc, some of which have very old and established markets.

The Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory.

57. The existence of one ginning factory at Limbdi and another at the village of Pansina has been mentioned in past reports. Owing, however, to the large crops of cotton as well as the attraction of Cotton Press and Cotton Market at Limbdi bringing large amounts of goods from outside, the two existing factories were not able to cope with the goods on their hands. The result was that merchants had to suffer some hardship and wait for some considerable time for their turn and this at times on account of the fluctuations of market in intervals, entailed loss to them. There was, therefore, a pressing request from the body of merchants for an additional ginning factory, and the Thakore Saheb, in compliance therewith, decided on erecting this factory during the year under report. It is located just in the compound of the State Press, and machinary of the most approved and latest design has been provided direct from England. The work of erection is being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch, and it is hoped, by the 10th of the next May, the factory will be able to commence work. At present 30 gins have been put but it is intended to increase the number gradually, and the Engine, Boiler, etc., have been specially selected of a capacity to meet this contemplated extension in future.

Other industries.

58. Among the other industries in this State may be mentioned those of ivory bangle making, hand-loom weaving, embroidery and the brass plated boxes.

Forest.

59. There is no reserved or conserved forest, but Babul trees are reared and cared for, for fuel

Export and Import.

60. The export during the year under report consisted of cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat gram, ivory bangles etc. Of these the cotton consisted of 9662 maunds baled, of the approximate value of Rs. 125609.

The imports during the same period valued Rs. 879324, being chiefly made up of grains, cloth, yarn, Ghee, sesamum, oils, ivory, tobacco, sugar, jaggery, grocery, stationery, kerosine, timber, mangoes, fruits, iron, metal-pots etc., As for other articles, as no custom octroi are charged, no record is kept of them, and hence no figures are available.

61. There was no noticeable change in the octroi (customs) duties during the year under report. **Customs.**

62. There is one farm in this State licensed to sell liquor. The receipts of this farm during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2556. **Liquor Farm.**

63. The receipts under this head was Rs. 2036 as against Rs. 2325-8-0 in the previous year. **Opium.**

It has been ruled by the Government that Native States should be charged for the opium supplied to them only what it cost Government at Gazipur plus freight charges, the opium being issued at the book-weight viz:—120 lbs per chest leaving no question of dryage.

Thus we are supplied opium at the following rate.

Opium... ...	...	Rs 4—4-0 per lb.
Freight upto Rajkot	...	„ 0—1–4 „
Pass Fee ...	...	„ 5—0–0 „
		9—5–4
Deduct ⅓ Pass fee...	...	„ 1–10–8
Remainder	...	„ 7–10–8

The sum in excess of this rate which had been levied from this State has been refunded. By this arrangement opium of different ages is not procurable and there is no choice of brand. The question of the chests purchased in Malwa prior to the change of the opium policy of Government and which are still detained there, remain undisposed of, but it is hoped the Government will give proper redress for the same also.

64. There are certain Nalas near Pansina and Balol where natural salt is produced and the quantity thus produced generally answer the needs. Due vigilence is kept to prevent smuggling. **Salt.**

65. There are quarries at Pandri and Acharda in the Jurisdictional portion and at Jalila in the non-Jurisdictional one. All the quarries give stone of rough qualities. **Stone.**

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

66. The figures for the gross income and expenditure (exclusive of the land revenue of its non-Jurisdictional villages) are shown in the Appendix XXII.

Audit.

67. The Audit office worked well and carefully checked the accounts wherein only miscellaneous slips of pen were found.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

68. There is one Charitable Dispensary at Limbdi. Mr. K. T. Dave L. M. & S. continues to be in charge of the department and has discharged his duties with his usual ability and with commendable solicitude for the patients in his charge, although he had to meet an enhanced amount of work during the year under report.

Mr. Nagardas Khodidas, the Hospital Assistant, retired from the State service as he desired to open private practice. One compounder has been added to the staff to fill the gap left by Mr. Nagardas.

Number of patients treated.

69. The total attendance at the Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary amounted to 79029 in 1912-13, as against 69037 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 9992. This attendance was constituted of 9160 out-patients and 48 in-patients as against 7184 and 72 respectively in the last year.

Average attendance.

70. The total daily average attendance of out-door and in-door patients was 216 as against 189 in the preceding year.

Cholera.

71. In parts of the months of the last August and September, Cholera made its appearance in the town of Limbdi. Happily the outbreak was not of a very severe character. All necessary measures and precautions were promptly taken by the Medical and Municipal Departments and thanks to their labours, its duration was limited to only 27 days. There were 22 attacks in all of which 9 were cured and 13 proved fatal.

Malaria.

72. The town was also subject to a protracted period of Malarial attack chiefly to be attributed to the heavy downpour of the last monsoon. This made the ground very damp and favourable to malaria.

73. Another disease which assumed noticeable proportion during the year under report was scurvy. The Chief Medical Officer rightly puts it at the doors of the scarcity of the vegetables due to the preceding famine. Scurvy

74. There were no cases on record of any other infectious diseases such as measles, small pox &c. Infectious diseases.

75. The diseases prevailing during the year under report were as under :— Prevailing diseases.

Diseases.	Percentage.
Cholera...	·1
Dysentery	2·44
Malarial Fever	22·04
Rheumatic affection	3·28
Syphilitic ,, ...	·66
Tubercular Diseases	·7
General ,, ...	2·66
Non-Malignant... ·06	
Malignant ... ·05	
Disease of the nervous system ...	2·24
,, ,, eye ...	14·22
,, ,, Ear ...	5·06
,, ,, Nose ...	·96
,, ,, Respiratory system ...	5·96
,, ,, Digestive ,, ...	5·81
,, ,, Lymphatic ,, ...	·5
,, ,, Urinary ,, ...	·27
,, ,, Generative ,, ...	·75
,, ,, Organ of Locomotion	·39
,, ,, Connective tissue	3·03
,, ,, Skin	5·97
Injuries	2·51
All other Diseases	20·45
	100

76. The total number of surgical operations performed at this Dispensary during the year was 342 as against 420 during the last year. Of these operations 20 were major and 322 were minor, as per details given below :— Surgical Operations.

Major Operations.

1 Removal of the carious metatarsal bones.
2 Cataract Extraction.
4 Paracentasis cornea.
1 Excission of the staphyloma.
1 Incission „ „
1 Opening of the deep abscess.
2 Reduction of Dislocation.
5 „ „ Fracture.
1 Removal of Fibrous tumour eyelid.
1 Amputation toes.
1 Podalic version in obstructed labour shoulder presentation.

20

Minor Operations.

150 Opening of abscesses.
143 Extraction of Teeth.
2 Removal of the Foreign body from the Ear.
6 „ „ „ „ Nose.
1 „ „ Epithilial growth.
2 Suturing.
2 Cupping.
3 Sounding of the bladder.
6 Passing of catheter.
1 Paracentesis abdomen.
1 Reduction of Inguinal Hernia by taxis.
3 Opening of sinuses.
1 Circumscission under Chloroform.
1 Incisions for cellulitis and Paraphymosis.

322

342

Poison treatment.

77. The total number of cases of poisoning treated during the year under report is as under :—

	No. treated.	No. cured.	No. died.
Scorpian and other poisonous insects bites	21	21	0
Snake bite	1	1	0
Opium	1	1	0
	23	23	0

78. The total number of births and deaths in the town of Limbdi is as follows :— **Births & Deaths.**

	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1912–13	105	92	242	260
1911–12	113	86	146	131

The comparatively heavy death rate to be marked during the year under report may be in part accounted for by the presence of cholera and the long period of Malarial fevers and the general effects of famine.

2. Vaccination

79. The Vaccination work during the year under report is shown by the table below:— **Vaccination**

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1911–12	1362	11
1912–13	1256	3

3. Veterinary.

80. Jhala Jiwansinhji continued to look after the Department in a very satisfactory manner. **Veterinary.**

During the year under report 350 animals had been treated at this dispensary, out of which 40 cases had been treated as indoor patients, the rest as out door. Their particulars are shown below:—

Horses	160
Cattle	170
Sheep and goats	15
Dogs	5

No fees are levied for treatment in this dispansary.

The number of chief diseases with their respective numbers of patients treated during the year is as follows :—

26 Colic.
7 Conjunctivites.
1 Titanus.
3 Bloody urine.

24	Wounds.
2	Saddle galls.
7	Nasal Catarrh.
4	Diarrhoea.
8	Tympany.
1	Sesamoiditis.
6	Mange.
1	Quittor.
2	Scurfy neck.
5	Rheumatism.
1	Urticeria.
17	Sprains.
1	Canker.
2	Debility.
4	Off feed.
1	Broken knees.
3	Fever.
1	Thrush.
1	Bleeding from the nostrils.
4	Constipation.
3	Bursatee.
6	Cancer of horns.
2	Villitis.
1	Cough.
144	

206 Cases were treated for simple injuries, sores, swellings, maggots etc. 6 cases were given up as being fatal.

During the year under report 30 operations had been performed as below :—

1	Extirpation of the eyeball.
4	Castrations.
6	Amputations of the horns.
8	Abscesses.
8	Tumours.
3	Firing & blistering.
30	

In a few villages of the State, there were out-breaks of infectious diseases viz Rinder-pest and Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica in the month of May and September 1912 respectively. Prompt measures were adopted to check the further spread of the diseases.

CHAPTFR VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

81. The State maintains 24 schools in all, viz. 1 High School called the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School in memory of the late Thakore Saheb, 19 Vernacular Primary schools for boys, 2 Vernacular Primary schools for girls, 1 Pathshala and 1 Madressa. Of these 5 including the High School, 1 Vernacular Primary school for boys, 1 Girls school, the Pathshala and the Madressa are in Limbdi. 12 Primary schools for boys and 1 Girls school are located in different villages in the jurisdictional portion of the State; and 6 Vernacular schools for boys are maintained by the State in the non-jurisdictional villages of Alau, Rojid, Sundariana, Khadol, Bajarda & Jalila.

Throughout the State education is free and no fees are charged from State subjects even in the High School.

Expenditure.

82. The total expenditure on education during the year ending 31st October was Rs. 15518.

Ratio.

83. The ratio of pupils to the population is 5·5 percent and the average expenditure per head is Rs. ·4.

Supervision.

84. Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah B. A., S. T. C., continues to be the Head Master of the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School as well as Educational Inspector of the State Schools. Likewise Mr. Lallubhai Mathurbhai Sutaria, and Miss Sharpe continued in the position of the Assistant Educational Inspector and the Superintendent of the local Girls School respectively.

Number and attendance.

85. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School was 408 showing an increase of 14 over that of the last year and it is gratifying to note that the number is steadily increasing. The average daily attendance of boys in the High School was 384·4.

On the rolls of the primary schools in the jurisdictional portion, the number of children was 1460 showing an increase of 136 over that of the last year. This large increase is due to the fact that during the year under report primary education has been made compulsory for boys in the villages already provided with schools.

The staff.

86. The Sir Jaswantsinhji High School has on its staff 14 teachers of whom 4, including the Head Master are graduates and 1 is an experienced under graduate of long standing in the department. There are besides a

drawing teacher, a shorthand & type writing teacher, a cricket teacher and a gymnastic teacher. Almost all the head-masters and mistresses in vernacular primary schools are trained.

Matriculation results.

87. At the last Matriculation Examination 10 students were sent up from the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School of whom 7 turned out successful. This result may be taken to reflect a very high amount of credit on the teaching staff and especially on the Head-Master.

Drawing class.

88. Seven boys were presented at the first grade Arts Examination during the year under report of whom, it is a pleasure to note, six were successful. It reflects credit on the Drawing Master. At present 15 boys regularly attend the Drawing Class.

Number of Students.

89. The table below shows the number of children studying in all the schools within the jurisdictional portion of the State during the last five years.

	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Boys	1290	1310	1347	1459	1555
Girls	215	231	237	273	312
Total...	1505	1541	1584	1732	1867

The following table shows the number of boys studying English in the Sir Jaswantsinhji High school during the last 5 years.

	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Boys	379	401	390	394	408

Compulsory Education.

90. The Act for the Compulsary Education has been referred to, last year. Its operation and scope are being gradually increased with due regard to the circumstances and the conditions of people, as it is the principle of the Thakore Saheb to push on the measure in a way not to cause undue hardship to the people. The work that has already been done is very hopeful and warrants full hopes that the measure will ultimately prove a complete success.

Taluka School.

91. There is one Taluka School at Limbdi and it occupies a good and commodious building near the High School. For the convenience of young children separate division of first two standards are arranged to work

in a different locality of the town. The vernacular school reports an increase of 7 boys and its work in all respects has been satisfactory during the year.

Local Girls School.

92. The local girls school is also progressing favourably. Last year's very substantial increase could not be maintained this year and the number shows a falling off of 20.

Pathshala.

93. The Pathshala which is controlled and supervised by the Educational Department of the State has 20 students on the roll thus showing an increase of 5 over the last year's number. The Pathshala is endowed with 20 scholarships maintained by the State and students from any place are eligible for the scholarships.

Madressa.

94. 49 Children take advantage of the Madressa which over and above primary education impart religious instructions to Mahomedan students. The Madressa is maintained by the State and is under the supervision of the Educational Department. It continues to show good work.

Private Schools.

95. There are besides two indigenous private Guzerati primary schools for boys which are not under the supervision of the Educational Department. About 125 boys of very tender age attend these institutions.

Scholarships.

96. The State maintains a good number of scholarships which are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various institutions.

The Sir Jaswatsinhji Scholarships established in 1907 to perpetuate the memory of the late Thakore Saheb continue. Of these, scholarships worth Rs 46 per mensem are awarded to students studying in the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School while the rest worth Rs 53 per mensem are awarded to students studying in various Schools and Colleges. These scholarships are, as a general rule, awarded to State subjects only.

The Talukdari Girassia Hostel at Dhandhuka is endowed with 2 scholarships of the total amount of rupees 10 per month.

In order to permanently mark the sense of gratification which this State, as one of the States of Kathiawad, should naturally feel at the appointment of Hon. Mr. P. D. Patni, C.I.E, the Dewan of Bhavnagar, to the high post of a Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, this State endowed a scholarship of Rs 10/-per month tenable in the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

This scholarship is established for the benefit of Limbdi subjects in the first place and failing that, any student of the Prashnora caste is held eligible for it.

Over and above these scholarships as already mentioned, the local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships to the aggregate value of Rs 30/- per month. The State also provides free lodging to Pathshala students if desired.

The local High School is further endowed with 10 scholarships worth Rs. 25/-per month by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon. These scholarships are awarded to Mahomedan students only which are over and above those awarded in the Madressa.

Books Fund.

97. Useful books worth Rs 50/—are annually distributed to students of the local schools by the State on the anniversary of the birthday of Bama Saheb. Prizes in books worth Rs. 125/—are annually awarded to students of the local schools from the various donations endowed by H. H. The Gaikwar, the late Mr. Vinayekrao Bhagwat and the late Sir Harkisondas.

A fund for distributing necessary books to poor students in the High School has been started chiefly through the endeavours of the Head-Master and the principal contributors to the Fund are the Chief Karbhari, Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, Mahant Ladkidasji and some other gentlemen. The Audichya Brahmins and the Jain Community have also made similar arrangements for the benefit of the students belonging to their respective communities.

Education of the Girasias.

98. The Thakore Saheb is always anxious to improve the condition of the Girasias and takes every possible means to achieve the end. All the poor Girasia students studying in the local High School and Taluka School receive scholarships. To encourage Girasia students to prosecute their studies, the Coronation Girasia Hostel is opened where the Girasia students are comfortably housed and fed at a moderate charge. The management of the Hostel is placed in the hands of Mr. Jiwansinhji, the Veterinary Surgeon in the State, with the supervision of the Head Master of the High School. There are 7 Girasia students taking advantage of the Hostel 6 of whom are wholly free and it is hoped that the number will still gradually increase. During the year under report, the number of the Girasia students studying in the High School was 24 and in the Vernacular school was 63 showing an increase of 8 and 6 respectively over last year's number.

Physical Education.

99. All boys of the local schools regularly attend Gymnasium. At a recent Prize Distribution Gathering held in honour of Major and Mrs. Harold, boys performed gymnastic feats very well to the satisfaction of the worthy guests as well as those present.

Athletic feats.

100. The athletic feats in which the school boys and the Police take part, and which are held annually at the time of the *Janmashatmi* holidays, were also one of the regular features during the year, and prizes were distributed to the winners as usual.

All the boys in the higher standards of the High School play cricket and football.

Cricket & foot ball.

101. During the year under report the High School played a cricket challenge match with the Dajiraj High School Team, Wadhwan City, in which this High School sustained a defeat.

Medical Inspection.

102. According to fixed arrangements, the students are medically examined by the Chief Medical Officer at regular intervals.

Moral Education.

103. The general moral tone of the students continues to be satisfactory. The Head Master and the teachers are vigilent about the behaviour of the boys.

Sanatan Dharmma

104. The High School also prepares students for the examinations conducted by the *Sanatam Dharma* Propaganda Committee. During the year under report 27 students appeared at the examination of whom 25 came out successful and 18 carried off prizes to the aggregate value of Rs. 59. The Taluka School, Siani, also presented one boy who passed the examination and secured a prize of Rs 3.

Prize Distribution Gathering.

105. During the year under report 2 Prize Distribution Gatherings were held in the High School. The first gathering was held in honour of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur and his two Shahjadas. To commemorate the visit of the Nawab Saheb, the Thakore Saheb announced on this occasion two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs 10 for the benefit of the Mahemedan students studying in the High School. The Nawab Saheb in return presented a handsome donation of Rs. 500, the interest to be utilized in the distribution of prizes to children of the local school.

The second prize distribution gathering was held in honour of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. On this occasion the Jam Saheb was pleased to express himself as much gratified at the progress of education here and referred eulogistically to the work of the Head Master.

To commemorate the occasion of Jam Saheb's visit to Limbdi on the Maha Shivratri holiday, H. H the Thakore Saheb announced endownments for distributing sweets to school children every year on the Shivratri holiday and to award silver medals to the cricket team which win the Hill Cricket Challenge Shield every year.

Donation.

106. The Educational Inspector notes with thanks the donation of Rs. 100 from the Chief Karbhari for the purpose of distributing sweets to the girls in the local girls school on the 27th of February every year, the day of his only daughter's marriage. This was out of regard for his daughter, who had to sever her connection with the institution on account of her marriage. On the occasion of the said marriage, tho Chief Karbhari also feasted all the children of the local schools numbering about 1200.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library.

107. The Sir Jaswatsinhji Free Library of which mention has been made in past reports, continued under the supervision of Mr. R. B. Shah, its Honorary Secretary. Its constitution and management continues the same as before with the same happy results. It has made it a rule to add Rs. 200 worth of new books to its stock every year.

The net income & expenditure of the Library during the year under report was Rs. 441/- & Rs 451/- respectively.

Public Gardens.

108. As stated in previous reports there is a public garden called the Sir Jaswatsinhji Public Park situated on the bank of the tank. There are also two gardens in Limbdi, one on the opposite bank of the river and the other on the Chhalia tank bank which is a good sanitary place for recreation.

Printing Press.

109. The Sir Jaswatsinhji Printing Press owned by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of this place, has been an institution of some 23 years standing. It claims to be one of the best private printing presses in Kathiawar.

Horse breeding.

110. There are at present 4 stallions in the State stables of which two are Kathis and two Arabs. The colour of three is bay and one is brown. Their heights are 15, 14·3 14·2 & 13. 10 State mares and 35 belonging to private owners were covered during the year under report, and the result has been 3 colts and fillies and 7 State mares are in foal. As regards the private mares, the result is not known to us.

Balkrishna Anathashram.

111. The Balkrishna Anathashram at Limbdi referred to in the last report proved a valuable adjunct to the relief measures adopted for the Famine. Under its managing committee, with the Chief Karbhari as its

President, and the Head Master of the High School as its Secretary, it did admirable work through the year. At the opening of the year there were 21 inmates at the institution and 60 more were admitted during the year under report. Of this number 69 left the institution of their own accord at different time of the year and 5 died, leaving 7 at the end of the year under report. The daily average attendance at the institution was 14·7.

It is a noteworthy feature of this Anathashram that its doors are always open to all persons coming from whatever place even outside this place and belonging to whatever race or religion.

The following testimonies of Major W. M. P. Wood, the then Political Agent of Jhalawad and the Deputy Assistant Collector Mr. S. M. Bharucha may be read with interest.

"Was very glad to visit this orphanage with Mrs. Bharucha. We were pleased at the sight of children and widows being so well cared for in this hard year. All credit is due to the State and its officers for managing the institution so well."

6–4–12. **Sd/. S. M. Bharucha,**
Deputy Collector,
Ahmedabad.

"Visited the orphanage to-day. There were 26 in it. It seems carefully managed and the occupants are obviously well looked after and are quite happy. The inmates are from other districts than Limbdi as well as Limbdi. The whole reflects credit on the State and the management of its affairs."

14–5–12. **W. M. P. Wood** Major,
Political Agent,
Jhalawad Prant.

Conclusion.

112. On the whole this year was a fairly good one. The early crops were very scanty, but the late ones were good. All the Departments of the State worked with their usual efficiency which merit commendation and I must note with pleasure the hearty co-operation of the heads of the Departments. My special thanks are due to Messrs. Meghabhai and Vrajlal for the functions very efficiently discharged by them.

Limbdi,
Dated 15th April 1913. } **Jhaverbhai Nathabhai Amin,**
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1912–13.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari.	1–4–12.	31–3–13	
2. Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari.	,,	,,	
3. Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
4. Majmudar Motilal Lallubhai.	State Engineer.	1–4–12	28–2–13	
5. Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	1–4–12	31 3–13	
6. Desai Trimbaklal Jadavrai Bar-at-Law.	Munsiff and First Class Magistrate.	,,	,,	
7. Mohanlal Jasraj B. A.,	Bank Manager.	,,	,,	
8. Ranchhodlal Bapalal B. A.,	Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
9. Keshavlal T. Dave L. M. S.,	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
10. Lallubhai Mathurdas	Assistant Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
11. Prabhudas Morarji, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	
12. Rana Shri Devising Halaji.	Police Superintendent.	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as for matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court Fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game Boiler. Explosive substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton market rules. District Police Act. Endowment Rules Compulsory Education Act.	Special Acts for this State.	Rules for prohibition of infant marriages.	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1912–13.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1912-13

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	40	480	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Head Constable 1st Grade	1	15	180	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ 2nd „	4	11 to 13	564	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	
„ 3rd „	1	10	120	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ 4th „	5	9	540	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
First class Constable.	5	8½	510	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Second „ „	10	8	960	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	
Third „ „	20	7½	1800	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	
Fourth „ „	17	6 & 7	1416	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Arab Guards Jamadar.	2	17 & 40	684	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	
„ Sepoys.	33	6 to 12	3216	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar.	1	24	288	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	
„ „ Sowars.	35	12 to 22	8280	...	...	...	...	...	18	..	
Gunner.	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	137		20022	...	...	...	15	...	65	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	54	74	45	62	45	62	33	43	12	15	73·7	69·3	73·3	69·3	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	628	5047	432	3485	68–8	69	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1912-13

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment* Simple.	*Imprisonment* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Simple.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32 Thefts. 3 Rape 5 Grievous hurts. 59 Miscellaneous 65 Hurts & assaults. 164	...	164	164	106	95	192	43	...	6	1	11	20	5	43	145	...	...	8	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1912–13.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Huzur Court Judicial „ F. C. Magistrate's Court	192	164	..	62	47	83	...	...	210	192	16	129	43	...	...	4	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazoor Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Court.	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.					Remarks,
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No of Suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
																									y. m. d.	
Small Cause Court...	...	3	218	344	218	347	215	339	3	8	4429	...	344	...	344	...	...	...	...	123	22	16	178	4187	0–0–16	
Judicial Court.	1	2	7	2	8	4	6	3	2	1	1100	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3777	1–8–13	
Munsiff Court.	2	2	56	55	58	57	56	54	2	3	994	3	51	1	18	37	...	...	...	8	34	1	11	8817	0–2–25	
Total...	3	7	281	401	284	408	277	396	7	12	15474	3	397	1	362	37	2	...	...	131	56	17	192	16781		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State for the year 1912-13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
Small Cause Court.	24	26	394	125	205	3051	149	231	3445	123	178	2621	26	53	824	42	10	1	
Judicial Court ...	29	19	15746	15	19	17463	44	38	33209	25	17	13914	19	21	19295	8	4	9	
Munsiff Court ...	154	121	18261	139	184	22637	293	305	40898	172	149	18341	121	156	22557	76	13	67	
Total...	207	166	34401	279	408	43151	486	574	77552	320	344	34876	166	230	42676	126	27	77	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazoor Court	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0—5—3
Judicial Court	...	1	10	5	10	6	9	6	1	0	1352	508	2	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	0—5 8	0—7—8
Total...	...	1	10	7	10	8	9	8	1	0	1352	548	2	1	6	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	0—5- 8	0—6—5½

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Limbdi.	Pacca	3	30	27	33	5	5	3	712—8–1	D. H.	
	Kacha	...	42	28	42	...	...	...	...	1–15	
	Police look-up at Limbdi	...	32	39	32	2	1	...	...	1–7½	
		3	104	94	107	7	6	3	712—8–1	1–11¼	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi	258	218	115	106	119	102	3	1	...	...	21	9	246	215	55,337	40,997	12	3	..	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1912-13.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	115	29202	1228	106	18895	1033	The Work is done by the Munsif's Court, hence no extra expenditure.
Sale deeds...	108	19459	2114	99	20727	2156	
Wills	2	... ...	6	1	... ...	3	
Miscellaneous	21	6676	328	9	1375	205	
Total...	246	55337	3676	215	40997	3397	The figures do not tally with Appendix No. XXII which is for Dewali year.
Deduct expenditure...	...	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net Profit...	...	... ...	3673	...	... ...	3394	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1912-13.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present		
Limbdi	...	24,363	20,811	20,811	20,283	39,870	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Dewali. Opening and closing balances are therefore not shown. Deficit met by the State.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

State.	Limbdi ...	
	Inch.	cent.
April 1912.	0	19
May 1912.	0	63
June 1912.	2	89
July 1912.	18	83
August 1912.	6	98
September 1912.	1	73
October 1912.	0	34
November 1912.	0	16
December 1912.	0	0
January 1913.	0	0
February 1913.	0	0
March 1913.	0	0
Total.	31	75
Total of past year.	9	66
Average of past 5 years.	25	45
Remarks.		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Articles.	During March (Past year). S.	T.		During March (present year). S.	T.		Remarks.
Bajri	10	40	...	11	40	...	
Wheat	9	40	...	11	40	...	
Jowari	11	...	...	13	...	...	
Gram	12	...	...	13	...	...	
Rice	6	10	...	5	40	...	
Mug	8	...	...	8	...	...	Seer Total 1 = 80

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912–13 in the Limbdi State.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Dig Bhuwan ...	...	3915	3915					
Utara & other buildings ...	28887	353	29240					
Bunds ...	6358	3100	9458					
Wells & Ponds ...	...	4255	4255					
Electric lights ...	2843	4600	7443					
Water works ...	489	500	989					
Tramway ...	3412	...	3412					
The Fatehsinhji Ginning factory ...	12185	...	12185					
Chhalia Feeder ...	...	3826	3826					
	54174	20549	74723					

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Limbdi	1912–13	5508	6871 *	218	5056 *	132	205	75	975	9073	2267	...	5	1467	* Including sucking ones.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total		Remarks.
	No. of shops	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	2	2556	2	2036	1	125	...	...	5	4717	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1912.

Item.		Rupees.
	RECEIPTS.	
1.	Land Revenue	218569-14-10.
2.	Taxes.	15821—8-11.
3.	Sayar.	22037-12—1.
4.	Municipal.	20997—2—5.
5.	Law and Justice	12745—5—0.
6.	Education.	190—2—0.
7.	Interests.	4473—9 —6.
8.	Miscellaneous	6206-15—6.
9.	Adjustments.	23400—7—5.
10.	Deposits	83050—0—9.
11.	Refunds of advance and Outstandings ...	248689—4—6.
	Total...	656182—2-11.
	EXPENDITURE.	
1.	Administration...	34611—4-10.
2.	Jail	712—8—1.
3.	Police	20473—4—5.
4.	Political	1764—3—7.
5.	Bardasi Khata.	8551-13-11.
6.	Education.	15518—8—4.
7.	Agriculture, Guarden, Forests etc. ...	1813-12-11.
8.	Public works.	74995-14-11.
9.	Durbar charges including Rayasat expenses.	169089-14—6.
10.	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmada...	10198-15—4,
11.	Municipal.	37072-11-11.
12.	Medical	2987—5—0.
13.	Revenue Survey.	1493—4 —9.
14.	Miscellaneous.	3946—9—4.
15.	Remissions.	12218—9—1.
16.	Deposits repaid.	3063-12-10.
17.	Advances and outstandings ...	253910—3—0.
18.	Marriage of Heir-apparent. ...	45882—3—3.
19.	Delhi Corronation	26308—8—0.
	Total...	724613—8—0.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1912–13.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary.	9160	48	42	1	2	3	4041	216	
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	374-5-8	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1912–13.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi	33862	1174	1020	...	154	716	1487	771	...	34·7	30·1	21·1	43·9	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhi,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Limbdi State, during the year 1912–13.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	
16	16	1 High School ... 13 Primary boys schools ... 2 Girls school ...	1732	1868	1302·3	1403·7	7936	...	7783	In addition to these, there are 5 schools solely conducted at State expenses in its villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. These figures are for the year ending March while those in Appendix XXII are for the year ending October, hence the difference.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

The Administration report of the Limbdi State.

For the year 1913-14.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

It is very difficult to define the boundaries of the Limbdi State as there is an intermixture of various jurisdictions, but roughly speaking it is bounded on the east by the British Dholka Taluka, on the south by the Bhavnager State and the British Dhandhuka Taluka, on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States and on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam. Geographically it is situated between the latitude 22,° 54′ 20″ and 22,° 21′ 10″ and the longitude 70°, 46′ 20″ and 72, 15′ 40″.

Physical Aspect.

The physical aspect of the State is flat, dry and sandy. There is always a deficient water supply in the Bhal the Eastern portion of the State while Nal is a swamp of a considerable length.

Soil.

Generally speaking the soil is fairly fertile, the main crops being of wheat, gram and cotton in the Bhal, and rice, cotton and pulses of average good quality in the northern portion. On certain parts the soil is somewhat saltish and waste.

Villages.

The Limbdi State comprises 83 villages of which 49 are under full jurisdiction while in the 34 the state exercises revenue rights only.

Area.

The area of the jurisdictional portion is about 350 square miles.

Population.

The population of the Jurisdictional portion consists of 33,862 souls as per last census of 1911, out of which 17,149 are males and 16,713 females. Of these, the town of Limbdi owns 11,039 persons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The approximate land revenue of this state exclusive of the non-jurisdictional portion is 2,50,000 and the approximate expenditure is about 3,00,000 Rs.

Tribute.

The amount of Government tribute on account of both of the above-named portions is as below:—

54,474–3–11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29,076—0—0	Paid into the Agency Treasury on account of the State Jurisdictional villages.
15,052—0—0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
10,346—3–11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barvala villages.
1390–0–0	Jortalbi to Junagadh paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0	Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27–0–1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
55,907–1–0	

Besides the above, the fluctuating assessment of ~~Rs~~ 1308 for the village of Vasna and ~~Rs~~ 71–12–0, its local fund contribution, ~~Rs~~ 700 for the local funds of the Khadol Barvala Pragna and ~~Rs~~ 875 for the Barvala Gujrati School contribution are paid to the Government.

Form of administration.

The Thakore Saheb is the supreme and final authority in the State. The general administration is carried on by the Chief Karbhari, assisted by the Revenue Karbhari, the Judicial Karbhari and other heads of Departments, under the Thakore Saheb's direction. The special feature of the administration is the Municipal powers given to a separate body consisting of 30 members out of which 12 are ex-officio from the State and the rest are elected by the public. The Thakore Saheb continued to give undivided attention to the State affairs throughout the year under report. The success that has attended the administration of the State and the tone of efficiency in the working of the various departments which have been maintained at the same high level as before, are mainly due to the care and the able guidence of the Thakore Saheb.

Jurisdiction.

The State has full jurisdiction over its villages that are situated within the Kathiawad Agency, while over its villages within the British limits, it exercises revenue rights only. The civil & the criminal jurisdictions of the latter being under the Government are a source of a great inconvenience. This sort of incongruous arrangement is to be ascribed to the misconception on the part of the Government about the true

nature and the extent of this State's original status. Full confidence is entertained in the British justice, to re-instate this State in its full jurisdiction over these zilla villages. Captain Lloyd, the British Administrator of the State during the minority of the Late Thakore Saheb had reported as follows:—

"The Limbdi villages are so mixed up with the villages of petty girassias that in the generality of cases, persons committing offences in Limbdi territory can insure their escape by retreating into one of the surrounding independent villages where all traces of them are speedily lost."

Restoration of the jurisdiction under question might put a stop to a great deal of trouble to both the sides.

Notable buildings and works.

In addition to the Travellers' Banglow, the Bhavendra Vilas, the Wodehouse Vegetable Market, the Water-works, the Telephone and the Electric Power Station, noted in the past reports, the Tramway and the New Court House in Darbargadh are in progress during the year under report. New road running from the Station to the town has been extended considerably further on towards the tram side as a step to eventually carry it straight to the Darbargadh for facilitating the traffic. A swimming bath has also been constructed in the Palace compound. A decent godown for cotton goods has also been erected during the year under report.

The Thakore Saheb

The Thakore Saheb enjoyed sound health during the year under report, and continued to devote his whole attention to the administration of the State and guided its affairs with his characteristic ability.

His Movement.

Among the tours of the Thakore Saheb during the year under report are to be mentioned one to Poona in last July, his visit to Rajkot in August, and to Bombay in last October to receive the Heir-Apparent, K. S. Digvijaysinhji who returned from England, and finally his trip to Bombay at the time of H. E. the Viceroy's visit to that city, where the Thakore Saheb had the honour of paying his loyal respects to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and of attending the various functions held at the time in H. E. the Viceroy's honour. The Thakore Saheb had also the honour of an interview with H. E. Lord Willingdon. During that interview, The Thakore Saheb had the honour of explaining to His Excellency, the railway scheme proposed by this state as an alteration to the one at present contemplated by the Bombay Government. Lately a

Railway line is sanctioned by the Bombay Government to be laid by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, between Dholka and Dhandhuka; and a section from Dhandhuka to Botad to be constructed by the Bhavnagar State. Such an alignment is calculated to do a very great injury to this State's Bhal lands and with a view to avert this difficulty, this state has proposed an alteration for the concideration of the Bombay Government. This proposal carries the recommendation of being a practicable and a perfectly workable scheme, while at the same time it mitigates a part of our complaint. The Thakore Saheb had the honour of personally elucidating by reference to map the merits of this State's proposal; and if, as it is trusted, the Government is pleased to entertain it, it is likely to prove benificial to all the parties concerned.

Heir—Apparent.

The Heir-Apparent K. S. Digvijaysinhji studied for nearly two years at the Eton College and returned here last October. While at Eton, he secured very high opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry and good manners. On his return he was most enthusiastically and cordially received by the people and the State officers and a public Durbar was held in his honour. His social nature can be fully evinced by the new function introduced by him to be held on every Tuesday evening in the Digbhuvan Palace gardens where all the State officers are invited at a garden party and to take part in various indoor games and tennis, and also by the formation of a new Criket Club. The Heir-Apparent kept very good health throughout his stay at Home. K. S. Digvijaysinhji intends to join the Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

Ruling family

All the members of the Ruling family except the Second Kumar Shree Pratapsinhji continued in the best of their healths during the year under report. The recovery of K. S. Pratapsinhji from the long and severe attack of typhoid fever in August last during his stay at the Rajkumar College led to great rejoicings among the people who showed their feelings by subscribing their mite to the charitable fund started in his honour. The attack was so very virulent that had it not been for the personal care and anxiety of the Thakore Saheb, all the pains and the ability of Major Hooton, the Civil Surgeon, would have taken rather longer to show the desired result. It is gratifying to note that K. S. Pratapsinhji has totally recovered from the long sickness. I should take this opportunity to express hearty thanks to Major Hooton for his very keen and anxious treatment throughout the prolonged illness of the Kumar Saheb.

It is worthy of note that H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Palanpur who maintains very cordial and friendly relations with the Thakore Saheb, personally took the trouble to come down to Rajkot to enquire after the health of the Kumar Saheb.

His Majesty's Birthday and the Delhi Coronation day.

The State had the pleasure to observe both these occasions as public holidays and sweet-meats were distributed among children who were impressed of the benefits of loyalty and devotion to the British rule. Royal Salute was fired as usual and the longevity of His Majesty and of the Supreme Power was wished for.

Distinguished visitors

H. H. the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, Sir John Harrington, one of the past British Ambassadors in Ebyssinia, Mr. J. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor Kathiawad, Lt. Col. Carter, the P. A. Jhalawad Prant, Mr. Graham, the Judical Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Major Hooton, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Turner, the Vice Principal of the Rajkumar College, were the principal distinguished visitors to this State during the year under report. A special Durbar was held on the occasion of H. H. The Rajsaheb's visit. Prizes were distributed twice, once at the hands of Mrs. Sladen and again of Lady Harrington to the children of the Local School.

Personell of the Administration.

The changes to note under this head during the year under report are the resignation of Mr. T. J. Desai, Bar-at-Law, who held the post of the Munsiff, and the new appointment of Mr. Bhaichand A. Mehta M. A., F. C. S. as the Director of the newly created department of Commerce and Industries. Mr. Bhaichand is an energetic young gentleman of a respectable family of Rajkot and after taking the M. A. degree of the Bombay University, worked for about 2 years in the Indian Institute of Science at Benglore for the further prosecution of the advanced chemical research work in oils.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue Collection system

As stated in past reports the Vighoti system in the jurisdictional villages and the Bhagvati in the non-jurisdictional villages generally continue. As observed in the last report, the Bhagwati system possesses the advantage of automatically adjusting itself to the circumstances and the income of each cultivator. Generally it so happens that in good years,

the cultivators in their ignorance squander away the fat surpluses that nature has given them, while in lean years or in famines, they have no wherewithal left to fall back upon, and hence have no resource but to throw themselves on State's help. In order to remedy this defect, an experiment is made in three of the Bhal villages, which had suffered most from the defects of the vighotisystem, and which needed some measure to restore them to a better condition. In these villages, the Bhagwati system has been introduced, and if the result warrants it, it may further be extended in similar cases.

Revenue Division. No changes have taken place. Mr. Meghabhai continues to manage this Department with his usual ability.

Revenue Instalment. Revenue Instalments are the same as before.

Cultivation. The table below shows the total acrage of the State & alienated lands in the Jurisdictoinal villages

Year (Samvat)	Total area.	Area of alienated lands.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated	Uncultivated.		
					Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1968	227395-4	36321-12	191073-32	88859-22	89020-21	13193-29	102214-10
1969	227395-35	36294-34	191101-1	88786-9	89122-14	13192-18	102314-32

There is a decrease of only about 27 acres in the figure for the alienated lands and a corresponding increase in the State lands which is to be attributed to resumption. The falling off of 73 acres in the cultivated lands is insignficant and is due to want of cultivators.

Alienations. There are no new alienations to note during the your under report.

Tanks & wells. The following table shows details of the tanks and wells existing in the State at the close of the year under report.

Samvat year.	Wells.		Tanks.	Irrigation.			Drinking.			Washing.			Unfit for use.			Remarks.
	Kutcha.	Pucca.		Katcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	Kutcha wells.	Pucca wells.	Tanks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1968	312	404	83	261	271	13	31	79	43	16	25	23	4	29	4	
1969	345	410	83	251	271	11	57	83	51	18	27	17	19	29	4	

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

There is no legislative Act of importance to take note of during the year under report. **Legislation.**

Police force.

Police force includes regular and village police, chokiats, Pasayatas and the Pagis. In most of the villages, there is a Paka Pagi system which is found to work well. Police and certain Pagis are stipendary while the Jivaidars hold land in return for their services. **Strength & Composition.**

The total cost of the pay of the Police force is ~~Rs~~ 21019–8–0. The ratio of the regular Police force to the population is more than 4 per 1000 and to the area is 1 per 2·5 square miles. **Cost and Ratio.**

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

The Courts established for the administration of justice are given below:— **Civil and Criminal Court.**

1. Huzur Court.
1. Judicial Karbhari's Court.
1. Munsiff's Court.
1. Small Couse Court.

The number of undecided cases standing on hand at the commencement of the year under report ~~to~~ was 12 against 7 last year. 458 suits were newly filed during the year against 401 last year. Of these 464 suits **Civil Suits.**

were disposed of during the year against 396 in the last year leaving a balance of 6 cases at the close of the year as against 12 at the close of the last year.

Contested suit

Of the total numbar of suits desposed of during the year under report there were 226 contested suits, making a percentage of about 48 of the total number.

Value of suits.

Details of the value of the suits are givn in appendix X

Civil appeals.

Total number of appeals lodged during the year under report was 7 of which 5 were decided during the year under report and 2 are outstanding. The corresponding figures for the past year were 7, 8 and nil respectively.

Application for execution of decrees

The opening balance was 230 applications of the value of ~~Rs~~ 42676. 502 applications of the total value of ~~Rs~~ 51487 were presented during the year under report. 554 of the value of ~~Rs~~ 62900 were executed, leaving at the close of the year 178 applications of the total value of ~~Rs~~ 31263 on hand.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal cases.

The balance from the preceding year was one case. 58 fresh cases came up for trial during the year under report. All of them were disposed of.

Sessions cases.

9 Persons were committed to the Sessions Court which convicted and sentenced all of them.

It is to be regretted that senseless persons put fire to satisfy their private grudges which relate mostly to women.

Conviction.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 81.

Ratio.

The ratio of both cognizable & non-cognizable offences to population is ·3 percent and the average of crime per mile is ·31.

Extradition.

The total surrender of accused to this State was 4, and by this State was 9, out of which 5 were handed over to the Zilla Police and the rest to other Indian States.

Registration of Documents.

237 Documents of the total value of ~~Rs~~ 42526 were presented to the Sub-Registrars Office for registration. All these were duly registered. The income derived from the registration fees was ~~Rs~~ 3829.

Prisons.

There is only one jail in the State situated at Limbdi. The inmates at the commencement of the year under report were 3. 104 persons were newly admitted making a total of 107 as against 107 last year. The number of persons released was 100, and 7 persons are still undergoing their various terms of imprisonment. The daily average attendance was 14 as against 6 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the maintenance of the prisoners was Rs. 894–15–7 as against Rs. 712–8–1 in the preceding year.

Municipality.

This institution of old revivified into its present form continues to do the important function of looking after the sanitation of the capital and also its public roads & gardens. It is worthy of note that the non-official Members of the Committee take an active part in the discharge of its duties. Two general meetings were held during the year under report in which most of the Members took an active part. The total number of the sittings of the Managing Committee was 34. The average attendance in the Managing Committee was about $\frac{3}{4}$th. Its income and expenditure during the year ending Dewali of 1913 were Rs. 26452 and 17686 respectively thus showing a saving of Rs. 8766.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

The Appendix No. XVII gives details of the total rainfall in this State last monsoon. Owing to the heavy and incessant downpours of rain in the beginning, the agriculturists could not sow the seeds and a part of what was sown was destroyed by the pest of insects called *Khapedi*. Besides, the farmers had had no time for weeding out.

Due to all these causes the Kharif crops were only 4 Annas. As for the Rabi crops, wheat and cotton were somewhat damaged by the rats and their respective outturn was 10 and 12 Annas.

Agricultural stock.

Appendix No. XX gives all the details about this head. The increase under all the sub–heads shows the return to the condition of a normal year from the famine in 1912–13. The general health of the

cattle was good throughout the year but for an attack of infectious disease for a short time.

Area Cropped.

The table below shows the classification of crops in the jurisdictional villages for the year under report and its previous one.

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Samvat 1968.	Samvat 1969.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Cotton	17968–0	30467–0	12499–0	...	
Wheat	899–0	22825–0	21926–0	...	
Gram	...	3200–0	3200–0	...	
Winter Juwar and Chasatio	2798–0	3260–0	462–0	...	
Barley	151–0	300–0	149–0	...	
Kasumby	...	45–0	45–0	...	
Juwar	12276–0	15985–0	3709–0	...	
Bajro	10303–0	8548–0	...	1755–0	
Paddy	...	200–0	200–0	....	
Other crops and Vegetable ...	321–0	5208–0	4887–0	....	
Total ...	44716–0	90038–0	43567–0		

The difference in figures of cultivated and cropped area is due to double crops on some lands.

Temperature.

116 deg. fahrenheit was the maximum temperature recorded in shade at Limbdi in last June and 54 was the minimum temperature in February of the year under report.

Prices of food stuffs

The maximum price of wheat was Rs 1–14–0, per maund in the month of March 1914, and the minimum was Rs. 1–13–0 in the month of April 1913. The prices of Juwari & Bajri ranged from Rs 1–8–0 to Rs 1–11–0 and Rs 1–13–0 to Rs 2–4–0 respectively during the year under report.

The wages of the labour of both the skilled & unskilled were as under:— Wages.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter... ...	0–12–0	0–10–0
Mason	0–11–0	0—8–0
Adult labour ...	0—6–0	0—4–0
Female labour ...	0—4–0	0—3–0

The Limbdi Bank has proved its usefulness to the agriculturists for whose benefit it was mainly started in the year 1910, by relieving them from the extortion of the money lenders. Over and above this the bank serves a useful purpose in receiving fixed deposits from the public and also by lending to the leading merchants here. This bank has been well able to establish its reputation. The subscribed capital shows an increase as compared to that of the last year, the figures being 43180 and 42927 respectively. It is worthy of note that the fixed deposit has increased from 2008 to 7839 and the loans to the merchants from 4372 to 23201. Thus more help was given to merchants to ply trade. Limbdi Bank.

It commenced working in 1909. The estimated bales in the current season are over 20,000 as compared to 15212 in the previous year. The actual number of bales ending 31st March is 4049. Though the prices for Hessian cloth, iron hoops, coal and cooli wages have advanced considerably, the pressing charges have been maintained as usual viz. 2–10–6 per bale with a view to give all the possible encouragement to the cotton market. It is gratifying to note that not only cotton from the State limits is pressed here but outside Districts such as Wadhwan, Chuda, Saila, Dhandhuka etc. take full advantage of this factory. The very fact that the cotton even from places having presses, is brought here for baling is sufficient to prove the extra facilities that are offerred to the merchants. It is worthy to note that the Thakore Saheb is ever ready to make all sorts of arrangements against accidents that would damage the merchant's goods. It was with this view that a new addition has been made to the press in the form of bale shed for temporary storing the bales before transit. A new room has been added so as to enable the merchants to produce goods of good quality. Facilities are also given to the merchants for the transit of bales by connecting the press with the Station by a Tramway line. Cotton Press.

It was in the year 1910–11 that the market was first opened here. It can be said that the market has grown to healthy boyhood under the painstaking care of His Highness the Thakore Saheb. This statement Cotton Market.

can be substantiated by the opening here of branches of some of very well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhavnager. Messrs. Ralli Bros., Walkart, Japan Treading Company and Bussho can be put down as prominent. Kanvi, Vagadia, Mathia and Sakalia cotton are the qualities brought to the market for sale. Out of these four, the first two fetch nearly the same price as Broach cotton in the Colaba market. The quality of cotton this year is better than in the last year.

Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory.

This factory owed its birth to the pressing request from merchants to the Thakore Saheb, as their Kapas could not be ginned in time to take full advantage of the good market in Bombay. Though only it had stood for one year it was found quite necessary to add another 20 gins to meet the increasing demands from the cotton merchants. This itself speaks for the success of the factory. The addition of new godowns for removing the Kapas from the pods was made in the year under report so that the work might be done under the owner's direct supervision during the working season and for storing goods in the monsoon.

There are two more gins in the State one belonging to Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai consisting of 56 gins located in Limbdi proper and the other of Mr. Rahemtula Allibhai consisting of 30 gins at Pansina. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that all these 3 gins have their hands full of work.

Cotton seed Oil Mill.

A new Department of commerce and industry has been opened since November last in order to develope the possible industries and regenerate the existing ones. This department unlike the sister ones in some of the States is not to act as a medium of supplying only the theoretical information to the public at large but the chief aim is to foster the industries by actually working the factories. Cotton seed Oil Mill will be the pioneer industry taken up by any native State uptill now. The appointment of the director who is to guide and manage the proposed Oil Mill was made from one of the very well qualified men in India, who had worked for two years at Banglore Research Institute specially for oils, after taking the M. A., degree of the University of Bombay with chemistry as optional subject. In order to supplement his theoretical labouratory knowledge with the actual factory experience, the State sent him to study the industry in Burma where every arrangement was made not only to see the working of the Oil Mill, but also to gain the office and commercial experience. He is now in a position to start and manage a factory after having studied

all the questions concerning the industry and its various aspects, by learning the causes of failures or otherwise of most of the Oil Mills in India. The whole plan is ready and the order for the Oil Mill machinery is to be sent within a very short time.

Hand loom weaving.

Another new industry of hand loom weaving has been started since November last under the patronage of the Thakor Saheb. The State gives to the proprietors not only all the facilities by remitting, all the municipal duties for a period of 5 years and providing free a convenient place for the looms to lodge in with the quarters for the workers but it gives financial help. The work done by the factory requires special mention as very few factories in the whole of India might be turning out the same exquisite patterns of embroidery of silver & gold thread. The silver thread is dyed locally with various fast colours so as to give realistic pictures of nature as well as birds. The pictures are also embroidered with silk thread to match oil paintings with all the natural colours. These pictures can compete the best samples turned out by European artists. There are 8 looms at present working.

Other Industries.

The same industries of ivory bangle-making etc. continue as before.

Forest.

There is no forest to record but Babul trees are reared for fuel.

Export & Import.

Cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat, gram, ivory bangles etc. were exported. Of these the cotton consisted of 152120 maunds baled. The imports were valued at Rs 965475 being chiefly of grains, clothes etc.

Custom.

There is no change to note this year except a slight export duty per maund is levied on ghee, so that ghee market might not be tight.

Salt.

Natural salt growing in the Deopura nullah is nearly sufficient for consumption of the State population. Proper care is taken to prevent any smuggling. The deficit if any is obtained either from Bhavnager or Drangdhra.

Stone.

The quarries at Pandri and Acharda turn out building stones of rough quality.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Appendix XXII gives all the figures for the gross income and expenditure of the jurisdictional portion of the State.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

There is one Charitable Dispensary at Limbdi. It continued in charge of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. K. T. Dave L. M. & S. who is an experienced and energetic Doctor. He took excellent care in the treatment of K. S. Pratapsinhji and his services were specially rewarded.

Number of patients treated.

The total attendance at Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary amounted to 77117 in 1913–14, as against 79029 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1912. This attendance was constituted of 8748 out-patients and 34 in-patients as against 9160 and 48 respectively in the last year.

Average attendance

The total daily averge attendance of out-door and indoor patients was 211 as against 216 in the precedings year.

Prevailing diseases.

The diseases prevailing during the year 1913 were as under.

Diseases.			Percentage.
Dysentery...	...	...	1·59
Malarial Fever	...	...	29·15
Rheumatic affection	...	...	3·93
Syphilitic ,,	...	...	·47
Tubercular Diseases	...	...	·66
General Diseases	...	...	2·42
Non-Malignant	·08	...	
Malignant	·01	...	
Disease of the nervous system		...	2·14
,, ,, eye		...	10·61
,, ,, Ear		...	5·03
,, ,, Nose		...	·59
,, ,, Respiratory system...			5·26
,, ,, Digestive ,,		...	6·15
,, ,, Lymphatic ,,		...	·33
,, ,, Urinary ,,		...	·40
,, ,, Generative ,,		...	·35
,, ,, Organ of Locomotion			·30
,, ,, Connective tissue		...	3·37
,, ,, Skin		...	5·19
Injuries ...	...	...	2.93
All other Diseases	...	...	19·13
			100

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed at this Dispensary during the year was 326 as against 342 during the last year. Of these operations 15 were major and 311 were minor, as per details given below.:—

Major Operations.

2 Removal of seguestrum in ostcitis.
1 „ „ Blood clot in fracture of the skull.
2 „ „ Tumours.
1 Reduction of Dislocation.
3 „ „ Fracture.
1 Opening of Peri-Urethral abscess.
1 „ „ Abscess of Liver.
3 „ „ deep Abscess.
1 Suprapubic Lythotomy.

15

Minor Operations.

142 Opening of Abscesses.
141 Extraction of Teeth.
1 Cupping.
7 Passing of catheter.
3 Suturing.
1 Removal of sutures.
6 Sounding of the bladder.
2 Circumscission under Chloroform.
4 Removal of Foreign body from the Ear.
1 „ „ „ „ Nose.
1 Dilating of sinuses.
1 Scraping the ulcer.
1 Abcision of an extra fiuger.

311

Poison treatment,

The total number of cases of poisoning treated during the year under report is as under:—

	No. treated.	No. cured.	No. died.
Bites of Scorpian and other Poisionous insects ...	23	23	0
Opium	1	1	0
	24	24	0

Births and Deaths

The total number of births and deaths in the town of Limbdi is as follows:—

	Births.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1913–14	124	93	217	212	186	398
1912–13	105	92	197	242	260	502

2. Vaccination.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination work during the year under report is shown by the table below:—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1912–13	1256	3
1913–14	1271	11

3. Veterinary.

Veterinary.

During the year under report 300 patients had been treated at this dispensary, out of which 50 had been treated as in-door, and the rest as out-door as detailed below:—

Horses	150
Cattle	120
Sheep and goats	25
Dogs	5
	300

The names of chief diseases with the respective numbers of patients are as under:—

21 Colic.
24 Sprains.
4 Nasal catarrh.
1 Strangles.
1 Titanus
8 Debility.
4 Rheumatism.
5 Ophathalmia.
1 Split hoof.
8 Cancer of horns.
5 Canker.
1 Distemper.

1	Crushed hoof.
1	Splints.
3	Pitichial fever.
7	Retention of urine.
3	Saddle galls.
1	Retention of placenta.
1	Sun stroke.
5	Bursatee.
7	Mange.
112	

Thus 112 patients were treated for chief diseases and the rest 188 were treated for simple injuries, swellings, maggots etc. Of these only 10 cases turned out fatal.

During the year under report 38 operations had been performed as below:—

10	Tumours.
8	Abscesses.
10	Amputations of horns.
10	Firings & blisterings.
38	

In a few villages of the State there were outbreaks of infectious diseases viz. Rinderpest and Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica in the month of May and October 1913 respectively. Prompt measures were adopted to check their further spread.

No fees are levied at this Dispensary.

The surgeon is a quiet young man of good nature. He works willingly and has earned popularity.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

The State maintains 25 schools in all, viz. 1 High School called the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School in memory of the late Thakore Saheb, 20 Vernacular Schools for boys, 2 Vernacular Primary Schools for girls, 1 Pathshala and 1 Madressa. Of these 5 including the High School, 1 Primary School for boys, 1 Girls School, the Pathshala and the Madressa

are in Limbdi town. 13 Primary Schools for boys and 1 Girls School are located in different villages in the jurisdictional portion of the State; and 6 vernacular schools for boys are maintained by the State in the non-jurisdictional villages of Alau, Rojid, Sundariana, Khadol, Bajarda and Jalila.

Throughout the State education is free and no fees are charged from State subjects even in the High School.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on education during the year ending 31st October was Rs 15115.

Ratio

The ratio of pupils to the population is about 6 percent and the average expenditure per annum per head is about 8 Rs

Supervision

Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah B. A. S. T. C., continues to be the Head Master of the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School as well as Educational Inspector of the State Schools. Likewise Mr. Lallubhai Mathurbhai Sutaria, and Miss. Sharpe continue in the position of the Assistant Educational Inspector and the Superintendent of the local Girls school respectively.

Number and attendance

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Sir Jaswatsinhji High school was 450 showing a very satisfactory increase of 42 over that of the last year. The average daily attendance of boys in the High school was 344·7

On the rolls of the primary schools in the jurisdictional portion the number of children was 1475 showing an increase of 15 over that of the last year. Besides these 75 children receive education in the Pathshala and Madressa.

The staff,

The Sir Jaswantsinhji High school has on its staff 16 teachers of whom 5 including the Head Master are graduates.. There are besides a short hand and type writing teacher, a cricket teacher and a gymnastic teacher. Almost all the Head Masters and Mistresses in primary schools are trained.

Matriculation results

At the last Matriculation Examination 12 students were sent up from the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School of whom 11 came out successful. This result may be taken to reflect a very high amount of credit on the teaching staff and especially on the Head Master.

Drawing Class

4 boys were presented at the First and 4 more at Second Grade Arts examinations respectively and it is a pleasure to note that all these students came out successful, which reflects high credit on the Drawing Master.

Number of students.

The table below shows the number of children studying in all the schools within the jurisdictional portion of the State during the last five years.

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Boys	1310	1347	1459	1555	1580
Girls	231	237	273	312	327
Total...	1541	1584	1732	1868	1907

Number of High School pupils

The following table shows the number of boys studying English in the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School during the last 5 years.

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Boys	401	390	394	408	450

Compulsory Education,

Education has been made compulsory for boys in the villages already provided with schools from the last year. This measure having been found successful the next step taken is to open schools in all jurisdictional villages which can maintain average daily attendance of 15 children, and accordingly an experimental school has been opened in Bavli.

Taluka School

There is one Taluka school at Limbdi and it occupies a good and commodious building near the High school. For the convenience of young children separate division of first two standards are arranged to work in a different locality of the town. The vernacular school reports an increase of 8 boys and its work in all respects has been satisfactory during the year.

Local Girls school

The local girls school is also progressing favourably showing an increase of 44 girls during the year under report.

Pathshala,

The Pathshala which is controlled and supervised by the Educational Department of the State has 17 students on the roll. The Pathshala is endowed with 20 scholarships maintained by the State and students from any place are eligible for the scholarships. Free quarters are also supplied to the students of the Pathshala if desired.

Madressa

58 children take advantage of the Madressa which over and above primary education imparts religious instructions to the Mahomedan students. The Madressa is maintained by the State and is under the supervision of the Educational Department. It continues to show good work.

Private schools

There are besides two indigenous private Guzarati schools for Hindu boys recognised by the State. About 129 boys of very tender age attend these institutions. The Lotia Bohra community also maintain a school for their sect wherein about 40 children take education of language and religion.

Scholarships.

The State maintains a handsome number of scholarships which are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various institutions.

Of these, scholarships worth Rs 21 per mensem are awarded to students studying in the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School while the rest worth Rs 83 per mensem are awarded to students studying in various Schools and Colleges. These scholarships are, as a general rule, awarded to State subjects only.

The Talukdari Girassia Hostel at Dhandhuka is endowed with 2 scholarships, each of Rs 5 per month by this State. A feast is also given to the school in memory of Their Imperial Majesties' happy arrival back in London on 5th February every year and prizes are distributed on 12 December every year in commemoration of Their Majesties' Delhi Coronation on that solemn day.

The Patni scholarship worth Rs 10 per month inaugurated last year still continues, while the Edward Memorial Scholarships worth Rs 29 per month have been established from the current year.

Besides these scholarships the local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships to the aggregate value of Rs 30 per month.

The local High school as well as the local Madressa are further each endowed with 10 scholarships worth Rs 25 and Rs 15 respectively per month by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon. These scholarships are awarded to Mahomedan students only.

Books Fund,

Useful books worth Rs 50 are annually distributed to students of the local schools by the State on the anniversary of the birth day of Bama Saheb. Prizes in books worth Rs 125 are annually awarded to students of the local schools from the various donations endowed by H. H. the Gaekwar, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisandas.

A fund for distributing necessary books to poor students in the High School has been started chiefly through the endeavours of the Head Master and the principal contributors to the Fund are the Chief Karbhari, Mr.

Ganeshji Jethabhai, Mahant Ladlidasji and some other gentlemen. The Audichya Brahmins and the Jain community have also made similar arrangements for the benefit of the students belonging to their respective communities.

The Education of the Girasias

The Thakore Saheb is also anxious to improve the condition of the Girassias and takes every possible means to achieve the end. All the poor Girasia students of the Local High School and the Taluka School receive scholarships. The Coronation Girasia Hostel, opened last year to encourage Girasia students to prosecute their studies, still continues. 6 Girasia students take advantage of the Hostel. During the year under report, the number of Girasia students studying in the High School was 32 and in the Taluka School was 25 showing an increase of 8 and 3 respectively.

The Sthanakwasi Jains have opened a Boarding House in the current year for the benefit of the students of their community, and it has been found that the institution has met a long felt need. 13 students take advantage of the said Boarding House.

Physical Education

All boys of the local Schools regularly attend gymnasium.

At a prize distribution gathering held in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, boys performed gymnastic feats very well to the satisfaction of worthy guests as well as those present.

Athletic Feats

The Athletic feats in which the school boys and the police take part and which are held annually at the time of *Janmashtami* holidays, were also one of the regular features during the year, and prizes were distributed to the winners as usual.

All the boys of the High School play cricket and football.

Moral Education

The general moral tone of the students continues to be satisfactory. The Head Master and the teachers are vigilent about the behaviour of the boys.

Sanatan Dharma

The High School also prepares students for the Examination conducted by the Sanatan Dharma propaganda committee. During the year under report 15 students appeared at the various examinations of whom 14 came out successful and 10 carried off prizes to the aggregate value of ~~Rs~~ 40.

Prize Distribution gathering

During the year under report two prize distribution gatherings were held in the High School. The first gathering was held in houour of Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. The second prize distribution gathering was held in honour of Sir John Harrington, who was pleased to announce a donation of ~~Rs~~ 50 to be distributed as prizes.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library,

The Sir Jaswantsinhji Free Library commemorating the name of the late Thakore Saheb, continues to exert a healthy influence. The Diwan Saheb is the President and the Head Master of the local High school is the Honorary Secretary.

The net income and expenditure of the library during the year under report was ~~Rs~~ 261 and ~~Rs~~ 898 respectively. The deficit is met from the balance lying at interest.

During the year under report 89 Gujarati Books worth ~~Rs~~ 67 and 50 English Books worth ~~Rs~~ 358 were added to the library. The total number of Books is 3151 at present.

Books are issued free of charge to all the natives of Limbdi and this step has gone a great way in creating a genuine love of reading among the people. For the present Gujarati books only are in great demand and to meet the growing need two or three copies of popular books are kept in stock.

The library is located in a commodious and airy building.

Public Gardens

Sir Jaswantsinhji Public Park has been extended and greatly improved, and the river garden as well as the Chhalia garden were maintained as usual.

Printing Press

Sir Jaswantsinhji Printing Press gets more work than it could do, it has maintained its reputation of long standing.

Horse breeding

2 Kathi and 2 Arab Stallions reported last year covered 36 mares of private persons but the owners have not cared to report result. 3 Foals were produced by the State mares also covered by the said Stallions.

Anathashram

Owing to good years, most of the inmates have left the institution and one died owing to old age. Though admission is freely made without distinction of caste, creed, or nativity, false pride prevent people from taking advantage of the Ashram.

Conclusion

The year was on the whole a good one like past year. The early crops were limited but the late ones were good. The heads of the several Departments of the State co-operated heartily and I must thank them all for their zeal and harmonious work.

Limbdi,
Dated 15th May 1914.

JHAVERBHAI NATHABHAI AMIN,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1913–14.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari.	1–4–1913	31-3-1914	
2. Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari	,,	,,	
3. Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai B. A. L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
4. Maheta Bhaichandbhai Anopchandbhai M.A.F.C.S.	Director of Commerce and Industry	1-11-1913	31-3-1914	
5. Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	1–4–1913	31-3-1914	
6. Ranchhodlal Bapalal B.A.	Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
7. Keshavlal T. Dave L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
8. Prabhudas Morarji Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	
9. Lallubhai Mathurdas.	Assistant Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
10. Trimbaklal Sunderji.	Mechanical Engineer.	,,	,,	
11. Ratanji Nemchand.	Ginning Factory and Cotton Press Manager.	,,	,,	
12. Desai Bhavanilal Maneklal	Munsiff and F.C.M.	1–1–1914	,,	
13. Rana Shri Devisinhji Halajibhai.	Police Superintendent.	1–4–1913	31-3-1914	
14. Maneklal Bhaishanker.	State Vakil.	,,	,,	
15. Khimchand Laxmichand.	Suptt. of Rayasat Department.	,,	,,	
16. Jivansinhji Malubhai.	VeterinarySurgeon	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as for matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court Fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules. Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton market rules. District Police Act. Endowment Rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules.	Special Acts for this State.		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1913–14.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1913–14.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police...	1	80–0–0	960–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	2	66 & 20	1032–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Head constable 1st grade ...	3	12 to 13	444–0–0	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	2	11	264–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	1	10	120–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
,, ,, 4th ,, ...	4	9	432–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
First class constable ...	5	8–8–0	510–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Second class constable ...	10	8	960–0–0	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	
Third class constable ...	35	7–8–0	3150–0–0	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	
Fourth class constable ...	3	6 to 7	240–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Arab guards jamadar ...	2	40 & 15	660–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
,, ,, Sepoys ...	33	2-10-0to13	3295–8–0	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar...	1	24	288–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, Swars ...	36	15 to 23	8640–0–0	...	...	...	9	...	14	...	
Gunner	1	2	24–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	139	...	21019–8–0 *	...	...	...	38	...	59	...	

* From this there was a saving owing to vacancies etc.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi	74	62	62	37	62	37	43	30	15	7	69·3	81	69·3	81	This does not tally with appendix VII as these concern cognizable cases only.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State, during the year 1913–14.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi...	5047	2104	3485	1452	69	69	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1913-14.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Transportation,	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine*		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27 Theft. 40 Hurt and assault. 1 Grievous hurt. 2 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder. 1 Kidnapping. 36 Miscellaneous. 2 Mischief by fire. 1 Administering stupefying drugs. 110	1	110	111	95	59	107 †	37 *	2	9	2	14	9	1	37	70	...	...	12	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	

† Including four in hand from last year.
* Including 30 shown in column 9 of appendix V.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining to the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913–14.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.		
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Huzur Court 2 Judicial Court 3 F. C. Magistrate's Court		164	110	4	37	45	21	...	...	192	107	2	68	37	9 †	...	...	...	† These are included in Columns 14 & 15.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1913–14.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazoor Court.	4	...	...	2 *	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	4	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* One person charged with 2 offences.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs 100.	No. of Suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500.	No. of Suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	No. of Suits above Rs 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m. d.	
Small cause court.	3	8	344	344	347	352	339	351	8	1	4952	...	344	...	344	...	...	...	...	150	149	32	20	5214	0–0–23	
Judicial court.	2	1	2	6	4	7	3	6	1	1	3459	...	4	2	...	2	4	...	...	....	6	...	...	3349	0–4–22	
Munsiff court.	2	3	55	108	57	111	54	107	3	4	14276	2	106	...	49	59	...	...	...	18	71	...	18	13777	0–1–20	
	7	12	401	458	408	470	396	464	12	6	22687	2	454	2	393	61	4	...	...	168	226	32	38	22340	0–7–5	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Small Cause Court.	26	53	824	205	271	4,727	231	324	5,551	178	278	4,751	53	46	800	44	2	...	
Judicial Court.	19	21	19295	19	21	15.799	38	42	35,094	17	22	20,936	21	20	14,158	12	2	6	
Munsiff Court.	121	156	22557	184	210	30,961	305	366	53,518	149	254	37,213	156	112	16,305	70	25	17	
Total...	166	230	42676	408	502	51,487	574	732	94,163	344	554	62,900	230	178	31,263	126	29	23	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	40	1310	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0–5–3	0–1–2
Judicial Court	1	0	5	5	6	5	6	4	...	1	508	697	...	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	0–7–8	0–3–3
Total...	1	0	7	7	8	7	8	5	...	2	548	2007	1	2	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	0–6–5½	0–2–2½

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total							
				1912–13	1913–14	1912–1913	1913–1914				
Limbdi.	Pacca	3	39	33	42	5	10	7	894–15–7	D. H.	
	Kacha	...	32	42	32	...	3	...	...	1–5	
	Police lock-up at Limbdi	...	33	32	33	1	1	...	...	0–17	
		3	104	107	107	6	14	7	894–15–7	0–23	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi... ...	218	237	106	108	102	121	1	...	...	...	9	8	215	237	40,997	42,526	3	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	106	18895	1033	108	22994	1222	
Sale deeds...	99	20727	2156	121	16517	2556	The Work is done by the Munsif's Court, hence no extra expenditure.
Wills	1	... ...	3	...	... ...	... ...	
Miscellaneous	9	1375	205	8	3015	51	
Total...	215	40997	3397	237	42526	3829	The figures do not tally with Appendix No. XXII which is for Dewali year.
Deduct expenditure...	...	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net Profit...	...	... ...	3394	...	... ...	3826	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi.	...	20,811	26,452	26,452	39,870	* 17,686	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Dewali. Opening and closing balance are therefore not shown. * Including medical expenses etc.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1913-14.

State.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	Inch. cent.															
Limbdi ...	0 00	0 00	12 07	9 58	2 71	2 91	0 04	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 03	0 00	27 34	31 75	25 54	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Article.	During March (Past year). S.	T.		During March (Present year). S.	T.		Remarks.
Bajri	11	40	...	9	40	...	
Wheat	11	40	...	10	...	...	
Jowari	13	...	...	12	40	...	
Gram	13	...	...	10	40	...	
Rice common	5	40	...	5	40	...	
Mug	8	...	...	8	...	...	Seer Tolas 1 = 80

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

No.	Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Electric lights	9604	...	9604					
2	Water works	18374	...	18374					
3	Utara & other buildings	...	77746	77746					
4	Bunds	704	4586	5290					
5	Wells & Ponds	3547	...	3547					
6	The Fatehsinhji Ginning factory ...	11824	...	11824					
7	Telephone	...	163	163					
8	Tramway	1339	...	1339					
	Total...	45392	82495	127887*					

* The figures do not tally with Appendix XXII as the latter is for the year ending Dewali.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Limbdi	1913–14	6364	7773 *	295	5694 *	215	234	106	1025	10070	2403	...	37	1430	* Including sucking ones.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	2556	2	3990	1	102	...	...	4	6648	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1913.

Item.		Rupees.
	RECEIPTS.	
1.	Land Revenue	274432—5—7.
2.	Taxes.	29492—3—3.
3.	Sayer.	1539-10—9.
4.	Municipal.	26508—2—6.
5.	Law and Justice.	10172—2—2.
6.	Registration fees realized.	3826—0—0.
7.	Education.	243—4—0.
8.	Interests.	4709—8—2.
9.	Miscellaneous.	19227—1—6.
10.	Adjustments.	2400-12—8.
11.	Deposits.	463—8—1.
12.	Opium Revenue.	3990—0—0.
13.	Country Spirit ,, ...	2556—0—0.
14.	Ganja Revenue....	102—0—0.
15.	Recovery of Advances and Outstandings...	437332-13-11.
	Total ...	816995—8—7.
	EXPENDITURE.	
1.	Administration.	34499—5—1.
2.	Jail.	894-15—7.
3.	Police.	19633—3—0.
4.	Political	52362-14—6.
5.	Bradasi Khata.	12700-14-11.
6.	Education.	15115—3—7.
7.	Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...	646—9—1.
8.	Public works.	122154—8—5.
9.	Durbar charges including Rayasat expenses.	226563-12—9.
10.	Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas ...	2969—7—0.
11.	Municipal	14050—9—9.
12.	Medical	3693—2—8.
13.	Revenue Survey...	1345-15—5.
14.	Miscellaneous	1256—4—5.
15.	Deposits refunded.	6527—3—5.
16.	Vaccination	391—2—7.
17.	Advances and Outstandings	271143—5—5.
	Total...	785948—9—7.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1913–14.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary	8748	34	27	...	...	7	3693	211-51	
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	391-2-7	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1913-14.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi	33862	1020	983	...	37	1487	889	...	598	30·1	29	43·9	26·2	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Limbdi State, during the year 1913–14.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	
16	16	1 High School ... 13 Primary boys schools... 2 „ Girls schools.	1868	1907	1403·7	1405·6	9212	...	9813	In addition to these, there are 6 schools solely conducted at the State expenses one in Bavli and 5 in State villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. These figures are for the year ending March while those in Appendix XXII are for the year ending October, hence the difference.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

The Annual administration report of the Limbdi State.

For the year 1914-15.

The present Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is, therefore, the 7th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavnagar State and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the state is situated between latitude 22°, 54′, 20″, and 22°, 21,′ 10″ and longitude 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State is composed of 83 villages, out of which 49 are under its full jurisdiction while in the 34 villages which are within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate, it does not exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The area of the jurisdictional portion of the State is about 350 square miles.

The population of the jurisdictional towns and villages according to the census of 1911 A. D. is 33,862—being 17,149 males and 16,713 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11,039 souls.

The average annual land revenue of the State, exclusive of its non-jurisdictional portion is Rs. 2,50,000.

The total amount of Government tribute paid annualy by the State is as follows:—

Rs. 54,474-3-11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29,076-0-0 Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on acconnt of the jurisdictional villages of the State.

15,052-0-0 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.

10,346-3-11 Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the villages of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka.

1390-0-0 Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.

15-13-0 Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.

27-0-1 Dholka chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.

55,907-1-0

Besides the above, the State pays Rs 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka. The State also pays Rs 1308 as the fluctuating assessment on account of the village of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs 875 as the Barwala Gujrati School contribution.

The Chiefs of this State belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji was born on 11th July 1868 and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The heir-apparent K. S. Digvijayasinhji was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharana Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharana of Idar. The other Kumars are K. S. Pratapsinhji, K. S. Fatehsinhji and K. S. Ghanashyamsinhji.

The heir-apparent K. S. Digvijayasinhji having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton School. Having prosecuted his studies there for nearly two years, he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In May 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun and is still prosecuting his

course in that Institution, where the authorities are quite satisfied with the progress he has made.

K. S. Pratapsinhji and K. S. Fatehsinhji joind the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, in the year 1908. They left the College in 1913 owing to the illness of K. S. Pratapsinhji. Since the recovery of K. S. Pratapsinhji from a long and severe illness, both the Kumars are studying in Limbdi under the supervision of the Educational Inspector of the State. K. S. Pratapsinhji had to give up his studies for some time owing to ill-health. He has been allowed to continue them since about April last and his progress is thus upto the V Standard of the ordinary English School, while K. S. Fatehsinhji has completed the VII standard course. K. S. Fatehsinhji wanted to appear at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in the current year, but his age being under 16 years, the University authorities could not see their way to grant him permission. He hopes to appear in the next examination. K. S. Ghanshyamsinhji has completed the 4th Gujrati Standard and the 3rd English Standard.

The Kumar Sahebs have excellent companions in Mr. W. Reed and K. S. Shivsinhji who have devoted special attention to the formation of the characters of the young Kumars.

The two Kunvari Sahebs are taking tuition under Miss P. Sharpe.

Amongst the distinguished visitors in the year under report may be mentioned Mr. J. Sladen B. A., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, Mrs. Sladen and Miss Sladen, Mr. L. N. Brown I. C. S. Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Mr. W. P. Cowie I. C. S. Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen I. C. S. Political Agent Jhalawad Prant and Mr. L. Graham I. C. S. Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor. Advantage was taken of the Agent to the Governor's visit for holding a prize-distribution gathering of all the Schools in Limbdi. Mr. Sladen was good enough to preside and Mrs. Sladen kindly distributed the prizes. Some of the boys performed gymnastic feats also.

One of the most important events of the year under report was the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and Germany. The information was first conveyed by the Agent to the Governor by telegram on 5th August 1914. Immediately on receipt of the information, the Thakore Saheb, with his usual loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government, wired to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, placing his services and the resources of the State at the

disposal of the Government. On 28th August 1914 a public meeting was held in the Taluka School building under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb, to explain the objects of the war and to collect subscriptions for helping the wounded and the families of those who gave up their lives in the service of their country. The Thakore Saheb in explaining to those assembled the object of the meeting said that the war had been forced upon Great Britain who was obliged to take up arms against Germany and Austria-Hungary for the sake of fulfilling its treaty obligations and protecting its poorer and smaller neighbours. The stirring appeal the Thakore Saheb made for help met with a ready response and a handsome amount was subscribed on the spot. The Thakore Saheb was good enough to subscribe Rs. 4000 to the Bombay Presidency War Fund over and above Rs 1500 already subscribed by him to the Prince of Wales War Fund, while Rs 1601 were subscribed by the Kumar Sahebs, State Officials and private individuals.

On 4th October 1914 a Ladies' Meeting was convened in the Darbar Palace under the presidentship of Ba Ma Saheb, which was attended by women of all classes and communities. The object of the meeting and the reasons why the British Government was obliged to go to war having been explained to them, a subscription list was started and Rs 1090 were collected for the Lady Willingdon Women's Branch, War Relief Fund. This amount included Rs 500 from the Rani Saheb, Rs 200 from the Ba Ma Saheb and various other amounts from the Kunvari Sahebs, Yuvrajni Saheb and others.

On 3rd January 1915 a public meeting was held in the Mota Mandir compound to offer prayers for the success of the Allies' Armies. Another meeting was held in February 1915 in the High School compound under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb to explain further the real object of the war and to remove any misunderstanding or misapprehension from the minds of the public. The Thakore Saheb having given a general idea of the progress of the war, the Head Master explained with the help of various maps, charts &c. how the Allies were gaining victories and showed that it was a just war for a just cause.

In pursuance of his generous and munificent disposition and with a view to do all in his power to be serviceable to the Imperial Government in a crisis like this, the Thakore Saheb, besides the contributions mentioned above, has made a gift of a motor ambulance car of the value of Rs 7500. The Lady Hardinge Hospital has also received a gift of 50 beds from the Thakore Saheb. One tent has been sent to the Army Head-quarters for

the use of the army in France. The poor and distressed people of Belguim too have not been forgotten, Rs 1000 having been subscribed to the Belgian Relief Fund. A consignment of brass vessels–100 trays, 100 cups, 30 lotas, 30 smaller cups, pieces of malmal, Bidies, books &c.–was sent in October last to the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund, and since then one consignment of Bidies, betelnuts, tobacco, spices &c. is being sent every week. Warm clothing have also been sent.

It would be superfluous to mention that the Government and the various Institutions have, from time, to time acknowledged these gifts, and the Thakore Saheb, the Darbar family and the people feel proud that they have got an opportunity to show their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government. They all earnestly wish a speedy termination of the war with complete victory to the arms of the British and Allied Forces.

The other most important and notable event of the year was the birth of a Kumar to Yuvarajni Shri Nandkunverba, wife of the heir-apparent K. S. Digvijayasinhji, on 5–9–14. The event being very unique in the history of the Limbdi State was the cause of unusual rejoicings throughout the State and congratulations poured in from all quarters. To commemorate the happy event, the Thakore Saheb was pleased to grant various concessions, chief among them being the writing off of old dues to the extent of Rs 72597–0–0, reduction of the fees on mortgage of land from 25 p. c. to 10 p. c. with regard to certain communities, grant of 100 bighas of land for grazing purposes, opening of circulating libraries in the important villages of the State, grant of Rs 500 for purchase of books for poor students &c. Unhappily these rejoicings were short-lived, as the young Kumar Saheb, who was named Jasvatsinhji, died on 17–4–15 at Matheran where the Thakore Saheb and the whole family had been for the benefit of the young Kumar Saheb's health. The sorrow and gloom caused by this unhappy event were as intense and deep as were the rejoicings. The whole populatiou shared the grief of the Darbar family and numerous telegrams and letters of condolence and sympathy were received by the Thakore Saheb.

Except for the unhappy event mentioned above, the whole family has maintained good health throughout the year.

Among the minor events of the year may be mentioned the title of Rao Saheb graciously conferred by Government on Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading pleader, factory-owner and publicist of Limbdi. This was as much gratifying to Mr. Ganeshji personally as to the subjects of Limbdi who feel

that real merits do not fail to be appreciated by the British Government. Congratulatory addresses were presented to R. S. Ganeshji by the town Municipality of which he was the non-official Chairman for a long time and also by his community. The Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce a donation of Rs 500 to the Book Fund, to celebrate the event.

The tramway which was worked in the last year for carrying pressed bales &c. from the Press to the Railway Station, proved its utility in various ways and it was found necessary and desirable to have the line opened for general traffic, which was done by the Thakore Saheb on 29-9-1914. The line promises to be a great boon to the travelling public and the mercantile community and will give handsome remuneration for the money invested.

The work of two important buildings was taken in hand in the year under report. The new building for the Girls' School is now nearing completion, while new office buildings in the Darbargadh are still under construction. The water works system is being enlarged and new pipes are being laid in the town.

The only change in the personnel of the staff worthy of note in the year under report is the appointment of Mr. Anupchand J. Mody. B. A., L. L. B. as Barwala Karbhari of the State. Mr. Anupchand is an old servant of the Kathiawar Agency Management Department, and being the Senior Manager, the State asked for a loan of his services. The Agent to the Governor by his No. 1887 dated 10-4-14 was pleased to grant the loan of his services to this State and Mr. Anupchand accordingly joined his appointment in this State on 15-5-1914.

The administration work of the State has gone on as satisfactorily as ever. The Thakore Saheb has continued to devote his whole-hearted attention to the administration of the State and guided its affairs with his characteristic tact, zeal and ability. The heir-apparent K. S. Digvijayasinhji is taking a general interest in the affairs of the State and devoting his spare hours to an acquisition of the knowledge of the important questions relating to the State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The State is practically divided into two parts—(1) The jurisdictional

portion and (2) the non-jurisdictional portion. The Chief Karbhari exercises supervision over the jurisdictional villages, while the Barwala Karbhari exercises supervision over the non-jurisdictional villages, the whole being under the general control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb. Each portion is sub-divided into Mahals or Tappas, each Mahal or Tappa being in the charge of a Vahivatdar who works under the subordination of the Revenue Karbhari.

The system of Revenue collection prevailing in the jurisdictional villages is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the non-jurisdictional villages is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well-known. While under the vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or drought. The Bhag-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The vighoti is levied under two instalments *viz* $12\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. on the 5th of January and $87\frac{1}{2}$ p. c on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce; called *vaje*, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as *Santi Vero*, Kanagari, Tolamni, Zumpadi Pagar &c. &c.

The season was favourable and the rainfall timely and sufficient. The area under crops in the year under report was thus 100419 acres against 90038 acres in the preceding year.

In the year under report the total number of wells was 903 as against 755 in the last year, the number of tanks being respectively 72 and 83. There has thus been an increase in the number of wells. These are used for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:—The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special Rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters like Gambling, Whipping, Cattle-trespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium, Limitation,

Stamp, Court Fees, Prevention of cruelty to animals Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers &c. In the year under report, rules have been framed for giving special relief to agriculturists against their creditors.

Military Force:—None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for giving salutes.

Police:—The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of police, 2 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 61 foot police, 37 mounted police and 1 gnnuer—total 103 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 33 Arab sepoys who guard the Treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V, VI and VII). The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 68 as against 62 in the last year. Out of 67 persons sent up for trial 50 were convicted, thus giving a percentage of 74 as against a percentage of 81 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs 762 and Rs 481 as against Rs 2104 aud Rs 1452 in the year preceding, the percentage thus being 63 in the year under report and 69 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no robbery, dacoity, murder, or any other serious offence committed during the year under report nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police:—Some of these are paid in cash, while some are land-holding pasaitas and jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it is found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs 20,286 as against Rs 21,019–8–0 in the last year.

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4· per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

The Superintendent of Police Azam Devisinhji is careful and hardworking and knows his work well. He keeps moving about in the villages and exercises proper supervision over those workiug under him,

Criminal Justice:—There are 3 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the powers of a Sessions Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrate. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

Four applications were disposed of by the Hazur Court which confirmed the Lower Court's order in 3 and reversed in 1. The Judicial Court disposed of 4 applications out of which the Lower Court's order was confirmed in 2, modified in 1 and reversed in 1. The First Class Magistrage tried 131 persons, out of whom 9 were discharged, 66 acquitted and 56 convicted (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX), the average period of accused under trial being 5 days and 19 hours.

Civil Justice:—There are 4 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Court of Small Causes, (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs 500. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Hazur Court tries money suits of the value of Rs. 100.

429 Suits of the value of Rs. 10,597 were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year uuder report, there being a balance of 1 at the end of the last year. Out of this, 421 of the total value of Rs. 10,254 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 9. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 9 cases of the value of Rs. 6089 were filed, there being an opening balance of 1. The Court disposed of 9 cases of the value of Rs. 6229 leaving a balance of 1. The Munsiff's Court admitted 69 suits of the total value of Rs. 13,913, there being an opening balance of 4. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 70 of the value of Rs 13,538. (Appendix X)

The Small Causes Court entertained 329 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 46. The total number of applications disposed of in the year under report is 290, leaving a balance of 85. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 24 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 20656, while there was a balance of 20 of the value of Rs 14158. Out of these, 16 applications of the value of Rs 11321 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 28 of the value of Rs. 23493. The Mun-

siffs' Court admitted 230 new applications of the value of Rs. 33670, while there was a balance of 112 of the value of Rs. 16305. The total number disposed of was 233 of the value of Rs. 45041, leaving a balance of 109 applications of the value of Rs. 4934. A large number of these applications are against agriculturists and relate to the sale of cotton, wheat and other produce. They will be disposed of by the time the season is over (Appendix XI).

There was 1 appeal pending in the Hazur Court at the commencement of the year under report and 1 fresh one was filed. Both of these have been disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being confirmed in 1 and amended in 1. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 6 fresh appeals were admitted, there being a balance of 1. All of them have been disposed of, the Court having confirmed the decision of the lower court in 4 and amended in 3. The average duration of appeals in the Hazur Court has been 7 months and 4 days and in the Judicial Karbhari's Court 6 months and 11 days. (Appendix XII).

Mr. Vrajlal J. Kothari, B. A., L. L. B., is the Judicial Karbhari. He is a native of Limbdi and is an old servant of the State. His work has always been satisfactory. The Munsiff Mr. Bhavanilal M. Desai is also an old and experienced officer.

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter of extradition. During the year under report no person was surrendered to this State for trial, whereas one person was handed over by this State to other States for trial.

Prisons:—There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building, with sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the State. 41 Prisoners were admitted in the Jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 7. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 8. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 7 as against 10 in the previous year. The prisoners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other work. The total cost on account of the Jail has been Rs. 907. The average period of the accused under trial has been 1 day and 1½ hour (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the Jail. The health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 279 documents of the value of Rs. 56218 were presented for registration as against 237 of the value of Rs. 42526 in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 4725 and Rs. 3829 respectively. The documents presented for registration were mostly mortgage and sale deeds and other money bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:—In the few States in Kathiawad, where the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari, the President of the Town Municipality. The general body of the municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non.official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the general body. The general body elects a Managing Committee the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakore Saheb. The appointment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, such as Customs duties in the town of Limbdi, proceeds of several licenses and farms, sale proceeds of manure, Municipal fees &c. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road making and repairing, gardens and parks, street lighting, general sanitation, drinking water supply &c. Besides these, the expenses of the primary Schools and the Dispensary are met from the Municipal Funds. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 30034 as against Rs. 26452 in the year preceding, while the expenditure under all heads was respectively Rs. 18283 and Rs. 17686. (Appendix XVI.) There were 2 meetings of the general body and 37 meetings of the Managing Committee in the year under report. The non official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops &c:—The rainfall in the last season was 24·7 inches as

against 27·34 inches in the preceding season and 26·10 inches the average of the last five years. This rain was sufficient for ordinary purposes, but there was a longer break in September which caused damage to Bajri, Juari and Mathia Cotton. The heavy rain in September caused damage to certain standing crops but was beneficial to the Pachhetar crops. Hail-storms took place in some places causing damage to the standing crops. On the whole the total yield for the year can be said to be about 10 annas in the rupee. This loss to the agriculturists and the State has been accentuated by the heavy fall in the prices of cotton owing to the war. Cotton being the staple produce in Jhalawad, it was at one time apprehended whether there would be any buyers at all. The demand, however, though slow, has been steady and the people are not experiencing extraordinary difficulties in disposing of their cotton.

The growing tendency of the cultivators to substitute cotton for other crops would have proved disastrous under the present circumstances, but the Thakore Saheb with his keen fore-sight was able to fore-see the above consequences and immediately on the breaking out of the war circulated strict orders prohibiting the sowing of cotton in the *Bhal* territory where there is late sowing and reserved all available land for growing wheat. The result now is that we have a fairly large crop of wheat, notwithstanding the damage caused by rain, hails &c.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 114° Fahr., in shade in the month of May, the minimum being 52° in February. Except with the oppressive heat for a certain period the weather has remained good throughout the year.

Wages, labour and food-grains:—The supply of labour is very small compared to the increasing demand for it. The rates of wages have risen high, the chief reasons being (1) high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand. Various other sources of labour have opened of late and hence agricultural labour has become very dear. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proportion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter... ...	0–14–0	0–11–0
Mason	0–13–0	0–10–0
Male labourer ...	0—7–0	0—4–0
Female labourer ...	0—5–0	0—3–0

The prices of food-stuffs have maintained the upward tendency and it is extremely doubtful whether the people will get cheap grain. Juari, Bajri and wheat are the staple food-grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 12 seers and 40 tolas, 9 seers and 9 seers respectively per Rupee against 12 seers and 40 tolas, 9 seers and 40 tolas and 10 seers in the previous year. The maximum price of wheat was 6 seers snd 32 tolas per Rs. in January 1915, the minimum being 9 seers and 11 tolas per Rupee in April 1915. Juari and Bajri ranged from 13 seers and 27 tolas and 10 seers and 13 tolas to 9 seers and 33 tolas and 7 seers and 35 tolas respectively during the year under report. The war had a very disturbing effect on the prices of food grain, and had not the Government interfered, it is difficult to understand where the price of wheat would have stopped.

Forests:—There are none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and *Bhal* is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul trees in certain places

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all traffic between Kathiawad and Gujrat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavnager Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness and with the disappearance of the trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparent since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity and the general encouragement to all kinds of trade and industries have opened a new era in Limbdi and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country

being cotton-producing, there was a great need for a Press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive, the Press would be the means of attracting a large portion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, Hessian cloth and labour, the pressing charges have only been slightly increased. Every kind of facility is given to the persons bringing their cotton to the Press. Lately a godown has been erected for storing bales until they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the Press with the Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories, a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Ranpur, Dhandhuka &c. During the last season 21031 full pressed bales were turned out of the Press. It is expected that the number of bales in this season will be 12000, the reason for the decrease being the less produce of cotton, inability of the Ganeshji ginning factory to work and constant fluctuations in the price of cotton owing to the war.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910–11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar &c. This has created healthy competition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys a high reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches high price, especially because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State—two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshiua. The oldest factory belongs to Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and enterprising citizen of Limbdi. It has 56 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji ginning factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but the press of work necessitated an addition of 30 more in the very next year and it has been found necessary to add further 20 gins in the current season. The third factory belongs to Sheth Rahimtulla Alibhai of Dholera. It is situted in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that the factories have got enough work.

Since the last two years handloom weaving has been started under the special patronage of the Thakore Saheb. The work done at these looms

is of a superior quality, being gold and silver threal embroidery work of exquisite patterns. To encourage the industry, the State has provided extensive quarters rent-free to the artizans and has remitted all municipal duties for a period of five years. Even financial help is extended to them in case of necessity. There are 8 looms working at present, and the demand for their work is increasing.

There are a number of other handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularly fine quality and there is great demand for it.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators, and coming to the aid of merchants in times of necessity. It has extended its operations in the year under report, as will be seen by the following comparative table.

	Subscribed capital.	Fixed deposits.	Loans to merchants	Saving Bank deposits.	Loans to Agriculturists.	Miscellaneous loans.
1914	43180	7839	23201	43564	14850	2730
1915	59134	10682	35208	39567	15584	6679

There has been no material change in the levy of custom duties. Slight alterations are sometimes made to facilitate trade.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1037735 as against Rs 965475 in the past year. The chief articles of import are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat, gram, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large qnantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbander and Dhrangadhra.

Public Works:—In the year under report, the total amount debited under this head is Rs. 99,351. Out of this, about Rs. 57,000 have been spent after productive works like the Tramway line, the Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press. The Water Works and the Sewage System have claimed about Rs.26,000, while Rs. 2,376 have been spent in agricultural

improvements, *viz.* making Bunds and Pallas to fields to prevent them from being washed away. About Rs. 4,000 have been spent in compensating Kumbhars and Vaghris whose houses had been resumed by the State for the purpose of improving roads &c. Being located in the populated part of the town, they were a nuisance to the public and hence they have been transferred to a part where they can live without disturbing other people. The work of making additions to the Court-houses is in progress. The buildings will consist of three floors. The underground floor will be utilized for the purpose of storing grain, while the other two floors will be used as offices. Already Rs. 18,500 have been spent and about Rs. 8,000 more will be required before the under-ground floor is completed. The new building for the Girls' School is nearing completion. The total cost of the building is likely to be Rs. 25,000.

Post Offices:—There are 11 Post Offices in the State, including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, while the villages of Siani, Jambu, Rakol, Pansina, Balol, Hadala, Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur and Mojidad have Post Offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of People:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. An agricultural expert has lately been engaged to move about in the villages and explain to the cultivators the value of various kinds of manures, the rotation of crops, improvement of soil &c. It is intended to open an experimental farm for the benefit of the cultivators. It has lately been the policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grass and grain as a provision against any contingency that may arise owing to scarcity of rain or any other causes. There has been no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock is almost the same as in the last year. There has been a slight decrease due to rinderpest amongst cattle and Surra amongst horses.

The revenue on account of country spirit is the same as in the last year; the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm show a slight increase. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium.

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the jurisdictional portion of the State.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS &C.

There is one Dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely Charitable Institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, who is discharging his duty carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommdation for 12 in-patients. The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 9365 out-door and 41 in-door as against 8748 and 34 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 257 in the year under report and 211 in the year preceding. The general health of the people has remained good, there being no outbreak of any epidemic disease. The diseases prevalent in the year under report were as under:—

Diseases.			Percentage.
Dysentery...	...	...	2·05
Malarial Fever	...	...	21·43
Rheumatic affection		...	3·85
Syphilitic „		...	·52
Tubercular Diseases		...	·78
General „		...	2·48
Including Non-Malignant			·04
and Malignant			·02

Diseass of the nervous system ...	2·08
„ „ eye ...	14·76
„ „ Ear ...	7·95
„ „ Nose ...	1·09
„ „ Respiratory system ...	1·03
„ „ Digestive „ ...	5·85
„ „ Lymphatic „ ...	·46
„ „ Urinary „ ...	·59
„ „ Generative „ ...	·65
„ „ Organ of Locomotion.	·58
„ „ Connective tissue ...	3·30
„ „ Skin ...	5·45
Injuries	3·53
All other Diseases	21·57
	100

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 252 as against 326 in the last year. Of these, 14 were major and 238 minor operations, being classified as follows :–

Major Operations.

3 Reduction of Dislocation.
6 „ „ Fracture.
1 Opening of deep Abscess.
1 Suprapubic Lythotomy.
1 Extraction of Urethral calculus.
1 Suprapubic Cystotomy.
1 Amputation of leg.

14

Minor Operations.

112 Opening of Abscesses.
98 Extraction of Teeth.
5 Dilating of sinuses.
2 Removal of Foreign body from the Ear.
4 „ „ „ „ Nose.
1 „ „ „ „ Leg.
1 „ „ „ „ Eye.
7 Passing of catheter.
3 Excission of polypus.

1 Abcission of an extra finger .
2 Sounding of the bladder.
2 Suturing.

238

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated	No. cured.	No. died.
Bites of Serpents	1	0	1
Bites of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects.	19	19	0
Opium	4	2	2
	24	21	3

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 3786 in the year under report as against Rs 3693 in the previous year.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 1153 and 909 as against 983 and 889 in the last year, giving a ratio of 34 and 26 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 29 and 26·2 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1913–14	1271	11
1914–15	1426	3

Veterinary.

The department is under the supervision of Azam Jivansinhji, a qualified Veterinary doctor who looks after horse-breeding and the dispensary. He has been doing good work.

During the year under report 340 patients were treated, out of which 40 were in-door. The following are the details of the animals treated:—160 horses, 135 cattle, 30 sheep and 15 dogs. The principal diseases for which these animals were treated were colic, eye-diseases, sprain, strangles, distemper, tympatinitis, sprains, ulcers, pitichial fever, tetanus, canker, fractures &c. &c.

In the year under report 44 operations were performed as under:—

12	Abscess.
10	Tumours.
5	Amputation of horns.
2	Castrations.
15	Firings and Blisterings
44	

In 5 villages rinderpest broke out among cattle in the months of September 1914 and February 1915, whereas in 6 villages Surra broke out among horses in the month of October 1914. Prompt measures were taken to suppress the outbreak. Attempts were made to persuade the people, but they were unwilling to allow the innoculation of serum.

No fees are charged at the dispensary.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

The Education Department is under the control and supervision of Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah. B. A., S. T. C, an experienced Educationist, who is the Educational Inspector and Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. He has been given two assistants for the Inspection work *viz*:-(1) Mr. Lallubhai M. Sutaria, Assistant Educational Inspector and (2) Mr. Natharam Jetharam, Deputy Education Inspector. Mr. Lallubhai is also the 1st. assistant teacher in the Local High School while Mr. Natharam is the Head Master of the local Taluka School. Miss P. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Girls' School at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular.

Throughout the State, primary education is free. In the High School, no fees are charged from the subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. Primary education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education in the year under report was Rs. 20,208 as against Rs. 15,115 in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs. 9746	Secondary Education.
„ 10462	Primary Education.
20,208	Total.

This does not include the cost of maintenance of the 6 schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 6 of the villages of the Barwala Taluka and the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' school in Barwala.

The total number of Schools in the State is 26, as follows:—

1 The Sir Jasvatsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1 The Taluka School at Limbdi.
1 The Girl's School „
1 Pathshala „
1 Madressa „
14 Primary Schools in the principal jurisdictional villages.
1 Girls' School at Sihani.
6 Primary schools in 6 of the non-jurisdictional villages.

26

The number of boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School on 31st March 1915 was 503, showing an increase of 53 over the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 408·2 in the year under report. The following table shows the progress made by the High School in the last 5 years as regards the number on the roll.

1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1014–15
390	394	408	450	503

The School has a staff of 14 teachers, besides a Drawing master, a short-hand and type-writing teacher, a cricket coach and a gymnastic teacher. Five of the teachers including the Head Master are graduates. The present school building, though capacious, has not sufficient accommodation for the ever-growing number of students, and the Thakore Saheb, with his characteristic love for education, has been good enough to sanction another building to meet the increasing demand. Arrangements are thus being made to erect a similar building just opposite the present one, so that the two together will quite suffice for the purpose. To the new building will be attached a Laboratory Hall built according to the instructions laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

The High School sent up 29 boys (the whole number in the class) for the Matriculation Examination held in November 1914. Out of this

number 8 passed. The result was unsatisfactory, but it was not confined to this School alone, the other Schools also having shared a similar fate.

The Drawing Class attached to the High School has been showing good results. During the year under report, the third grade course has been added. Of the 9 students who appeared at the third grade *i. e.* the Highest Arts' Examination held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts, all have been declared successful. In the second grade Arts' Examination 4 passed out of 5 and in the first grade 2 passed out of 4.

Due attention is paid to the moral education of the boys and physical education is not neglected. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a spacious plot of ground with a Cricket Pitch ready made, where every evening the boys play cricket and foot-ball. Very often the Kumar Sahebs join in the games, thus setting a good example to the younger generation of the town. There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. At the prize-distribution gathering held in honour of the visit of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, and Mrs Sladen, the boys gave a performance of selected gymnastic feats about which Mr. Sladen was good enough to note as follows:—"The performance of the instructor " Hargovind R. Shukla and about a dozen boys on the horizontal and parallel " bars and trapese which concluded the proceedings at the High School " prize giving on the 21st January 1915 was unusual and very creditable to " the instructor." Athletic sports were also held as usual during the Janmastami holidays, in which the boys took part and cut a good figure. The Thakore Saheb kindly distributed prizes to the winners.

The following table shows the progress made by the Primary Schools for boys and girls in the jurisdictional portion of the State in the last 5 years as regards number.

	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Boys... ...	1347	1459	1553	1580	1653
Girls... ...	237	273	312	327	281

In the non-jurisdictional villages the number of boys was 282. The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 60 children. The experimental School opened last year at the village of Bavali having proved a success,

it has been made permanent and arrangements are now being made to open a new School at the village of Bodia.

The local Taluka School is accommodated in a well-ventilated and commodious building. For the convenience of young children, a branch has been opened in the heart of the town under the direct supervision of the Head Master. The Taluka School has maintained the last year's number on the roll.

The local Girls' School is making good progress under the fostering care of Miss P. Sharpe. The present building being found too small for the needs of the school, a handsome and commodious building is nearing completion on the main road. The total cost of the building when ready is estimated to be be about Rs. 25,000.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting a knowledge of Sanskrit has 28 students on the register. It is endowed with 20 scholarships which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them. The Madressa which has 32 children on the roll, imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans side by side with Vernacular instruction upto the 2nd Standard. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon has given handsome donations to the Madressa.

Besides the Schools mentioned above, there are 2 indigenous Vernacular Schools for boys maintained by private enterprize. These are recognised by the State and the education department keeps strict watch over them. The attendance at these schools is about 125 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd Standard.

Over and above maintaining the Institutions mentioned above, the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholarships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 25-8-0 p. m. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 82 p. m. (including the 3 Edward Memorial Scholarships worth Rs. 28 p. m.) are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various other Schools and Colleges. The Pattani Scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m. established two years ago still continues. The local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs. 30 p. m. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 p. m. each from the State On the 12th December every year prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of Their Imperial

Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and on the 5th of February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of Their Imperial Majesties' safe return in London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon has given 10 scholarships of ths total value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 p. m. respectively for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High School and the Madressa.

This is not all. There is at least one prize-distribution gathering of the schools in a year. The presence of distinguished visitors and guests is availed of to hold extra gatherings of the nature. During the year under report, a gathering was held on the occasion of the visit of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad. Mrs. Sladen was good enough to distribute the prizes.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias. Almost every poor Girasia student receives a scholarship. During the year under report the number of Girasia boys studing in the High School was 35 as against 32 in the last year.

About 2 years ago the Coronation Girasia Hostel was opend in Limbdi to give increased facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expenses of poor boys in the Hostel are borne by the State who has also appointed a Superintendent to look after the boys. The number of boys at present is 9, showing an increase of 3 over the last year's number.

The Sthanakvasi Jains of Limbdi have recenty opened a hostel for the benefit of the boys of their community. There are more than 20 boys at present living in the hostel.

The above account of the means and measures taken for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started 4 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It was fortunate to receive two donations of Rs 500 each during the year under report,–(1) On the occasion of the birth of the late K. S. Jasvatsinhji and (2) in memory of the title of Rao Saheb conferred on Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai. Out of this fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying in the local High School. On the birthday anniversary of the Ba Ma Saheb, every year useful books of the value of Rs 50 are distributed among the

students of the various local schools. Similarly books of the value of Rs 125 are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas.

The Audichya Brahmins and the Jains of Limbdi have also made arrangements for the grant of books to the poor students of their respective communities.

The clothing fund started very recently owes its existence to the generosity of the Ba Ma Saheb. During the year under report, altogether 50 boys were supplied with ready made clothes. The condition of the fund is satisfactory.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jasvatsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs 200/ from the Local Municipality. It subscribes to 5 daily, 4 weekly and 6 monthly papers and magazines. The Thakore Saheb makes a grant of 4 daily, 5 weekly and 3 monthly papers and magazines. 5 weekly papers are presented to the Library by private gentlemen. The stock of books consists of 1062 English and 1969 Gujrati.

During the year under report all the books were classified and catalogued according to subjects. A list has been prepared in the alphabetical order.

With a view to cultivate a taste for reading, circulating Libraries have been opened in 5 of the principal villages in the year under report. The present arrangement is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each village, to be exchanged with other villages every three months. From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon and if the experiment proves successful, steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages also. The State has made a special grant to the Library for the expenses of the project on the occasion of the birth of the late K. S. Jasvatsinhji.

In the year under report, Mr. Hansraj, an enterprising gentleman has opened a new Printing Press. He has named it the Digvijayasinhji Printing Press. Mr. Ganeshji has removed his Printing Press to Wadhwan Camp, so that there is only one Printing Press in Limbdi.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The Sir Jasvatsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhaliya garden and (3) The river garden. They have all been maintained in good order.

There are 3 stallions, one having died in the year under report; 1 being Arab and 2 Kathi. 4 mares belonging to the State and 20 belonging to private individuals were served during the year, but the results are not definitely known, as the private owners do not care to report the results.

The Anathashram maintained by the State is existing, but there are no inmates at present owing to good years. The admission to it is free, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The social club inaugurated last year by K. S. Digvijaysinhji is flourishing. It meets once a week in the Digbhuvan Palace gardens and is attended by all the State Officials of rank and position. The Kumar Sahebs make it a point to be present there and the Thakore Saheb, too, does not miss any meeting as far as possible. Besides tennis, various kinds of in-door games are provided and the club thus in addition to giving healthy recreation and amusement to the members is the chief means of encouraging social intercourse amongst themselves.

Cordial relations have existed with the neighbouring States and the members of the staff have generally worked well.

Limbdi,
Dated 1st June 1915.

JHAVERBHAI NATHABHAI AMIN,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1914–15.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari.	1–4–1914	31-3 1915	
Anupchand Jagjiwan Mody B. A., L. L. B.	Barwala Karbhari.	17 4-1914	,,	
Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari.	1–4–1914	,,	
Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji.	Companion to the Kumars.	,,	,,	
Mehta Bhaichand Anupchand M. A. F. C. S.	Director of Commerce and Industry.	,,		
Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah. B. A.	Educational Inspector.	,,	,,	
Keshavlal T. Dave L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1914–15.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procednre Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to theseLaws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court Fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules. Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules.	Special Acts for this State.	Rules for the relief of agriculturists.	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

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APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1914-15.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers,	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1914–15.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police...	1	75–0–0	900–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chief Constable... ...	2	20 & 14	408–0–0	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Head constable 1st grade.	1	13–0–0	156–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	3	11 to 12	408–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	1	10–0–0	120–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, 4th ,, ...	4	9–0–0	432–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
First class constable ...	5	8–8–0	510–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Second class constable ...	9	8–0–0	864–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	
Third class constable ...	36	7–8–0	3240–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
Fourth class constable ...	2	7–0–0	168–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arab guards jamadar ...	2	40 & 15	660–0–0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
,, ,, Sepoys ...	33	2-8-0 to 12	3228–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar ...	1	24–0–0	288–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, Swars ...	37	15 to 23	8880–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Gunner	1	2–0–0	24–0–0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	138	....	20286–0–0	...	...	...	7	...	67	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi	62	68	37	67	37	67	30	50	7	17	81	74	81	74	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi...	2104	762	1452	481	69	63	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbli State during the year 1914–15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons Sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage against her will. ... 1 Forgery of a valuable security 44 Hurt & assault. 30 Theft. ... 9 Criminal Trespass ... 2 Grievous hurt. 1 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder. 35 Miscellaneous. 123.	...	123	123	59	74	131	56	...	4	2	27	22	1	56	75	...	...	16	8	3	3	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1914-15.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.		
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 2 2	Huzur Court Judicial Court F. C. Magistrate's Court	110	123	...	67	42	22	...	...	107	131	9	66	56	...	...	...	...	...

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1914–15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	4	...	...	3 *	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	8	...	...	6	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Two persons in one case.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte*.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	Remarks.
																									y. m. d.	
Small cause court.	8	1	344	429	352	430	351	421	1	9	10597	...	429	...	429	...	...	...	...	178	162	17	64	10254	0-0-19	
Judicial court.	1	1	6	9	7	10	6	9	1	1	6089	...	7	2	...	1	8	...	...	3	6	...	...	6229	0-5-10	
Munsiff court.	3	4	108	69	111	73	107	70	4	3	13913	2	64	3	2	67	...	...	...	6	47	1	16	13538	0-2—5	
Total...	12	6	458	507	470	513	464	500	6	13	30599	2	500	5	431	68	8	...	...	187	215	18	80	30021	0-2-21	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
Small Cause Court.	53	46	800	271	329	7315	324	375	8115	278	290	5797	46	85	2318	82	1	2	
Judicial Court.	21	20	14158	21	24	20656	42	44	34814	22	16	11321	20	28	23493	17	3	8	
Munsiff Court.	156	112	16305	210	230	33670	366	342	49975	254	233	45041	112	109	4934	62	33	14	
Total...	230	178	31263	502	583	61641	732	761	92904	554	539	62159	178	222	30745	161	37	24	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the result of Civil Work-Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits, in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases re mended for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	1310-0-0	500-0-0	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0-1-2	0-7-4
Judicial Court	...	1	5	6	5	7	4		1	...	697	224	2	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	0-3-3	0-6 11
Total...	...	2	7	7	7	9	5	9	2	...	2007	824	2	5	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	0-2-2½	0-6-22½

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

Stations.	No. of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1913–1914	1914–1915				
				1913–14	1914–15						
Limbdi.	Pacca	7	41	42	48	10	7	8	...	D. H.	
	Kacha	...	33	32	33	3	1	...	909	1—7	Nil.
	Police lock-up at Limbdi.	...	20	33	20	1	1	...	...	0–20	
Total...		7	94	107	101	14	9	8	909	1–1½	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi	237	279	108	103	121	167	...	...	...	...	8	9	237	279	42526	56218	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	108	22994	1222	103	20641	1272	
Sale deeds...	121	16517	2556	167	30989	3371	
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	
Miscellaneous	8	3015	51	9	4588	82	
Total...	237	42526	3829	279	56218	4725	The figures do not tally with Appendix XXII which is for the Dewali year.
Deduct expenditure...	...	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net Profit...	...	... ...	3826	...	... ...	4722	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State.

during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi.	...	26452	30034	30034	* 17686	* 18283	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Dewali; opening and closing balance are therefore not shown. * Including Medical expenses etc.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

State.	Limbdi.	
	Inch.	cent.
April 1914.	...	...
May 1914.	0	0
June 1914.	5	76
July 1914.	7	43
August 1914.	1	8
September 1914.	7	80
October 1914.	0	68
November 1914.	1	10
December 1914.	0	0
January 1915.	0	0
February 1915.	0	0
March 1915.	0	22
Total.	24	7
Total of past year.	27	34
Average of past year.	26	10
Remarks.		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1914-15.

Article	During March (past year). S.	T.		During March (present year). S.	T.		Remarks.
Bajri	9	40	...	9	...	...	
Wheat	10	0	...	9	...	...	Seer Tolas 1 = 80
Jowari	12	40	...	12	40	...	
Gram	10	40	...	10	...	...	
Rice	5	40	...	6	...	...	
Mug	8	0	...	7	40	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Originla.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1									
2	Electric lights	4428	...	4428					
3	Water works	10519	...	10519					
4	Sewage Scheme	15486	...	15486					
5	Utara & other buildings	...	4998	4998					
6	Tramway	12153	...	12153					
7	Kumbhars' Houses	1940	...	1940					
8	Vagharis' Houses	2048	...	2048					
9	Telephone	...	239	239					
10	Bund Palla	...	2376	2376					
11									
	Total...	46574	7613	54187					

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

District.	Year.	Horse and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Limbdi... ...	1914-15	6336	7965 *	238	5197 *	247	197	90	947	8263	2384	...	35	1488	* Including sucking ones.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1914—15.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	2556	2	4534	1	201	...	...	4	7291	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1914.

Items			Rupees
	RECEIPTS.		
(1).	Land Revenue ...	... ...	288905—8—7.
(2).	Taxes ...	... ...	54328—3—6.
(3).	Sayer. ...	... ...	113—8—8.
(4).	Salt. ...	... ...	1530—0—0.
(5).	Municipal. ...	... ...	10046—5—7.
(6).	Customs. ...	... ...	20048—4—7.
(7).	Law and Justice...	... ...	9180-13—9.
(8).	Registration fees realized.	... ...	4142—8—7.
(9).	Education. ...	... ...	354—0—0.
(10).	Interests. ...	... ...	10343—1—5.
(11).	Miscellaneous ...	... ...	14484-15—2.
(12).	Deposits. ...	... ...	498—1-11.
(13).	Opium Revenue...	... ...	4416—8—1.
(14).	Country Spirit. ...	... ...	2556—0—0.
(15).	Gauja Revenue. ...	... ...	201—0—0.
(16).	Tramway. ...	... ...	4241—6—2.
(17).	Recovery of advances & outstandings.	...	376736—1—2.
		Total...	802126—7—2.
	EXPENDITURE.		
(1).	Administration. ...	... ...	36089—2—3.
(2).	Jail. ...	... ...	909—0—7.
(3).	Police. ...	... ...	20344-15—7.
(4).	Political. ...	... ...	50049-14—0.
(5).	Bardasi. ...	... ...	13510-13—6.
(6).	Education. ...	... ...	20221-14-11.
(7).	Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc.	...	620—3—8.
(8).	Public works. ...	... ...	48019—7—7.
(9).	Darbar charges....	... ...	70885—0-10.
(10).	Rayasat expenses.	... ...	144708—9-10.
(11).	Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas	...	3712—2—5.
(12).	Municipal ...	... ...	13053—8—9.
(13).	Customs ...	... ...	1072—4—0.
(14).	Medical ...	... ...	4157-14—2.
(15).	Salt ...	... ...	421-13—1.
(16).	Revenue Survey...	... ...	1478—3—0.
(17).	Miscellaneons ...	... ...	79495—8—1.
(18).	Deposits refunded.	... ...	64937—8—5.
(19).	Vaccination ...	... ...	394—9—9.
(20).	Tramway ...	... ...	12153—2—5.
(21).	Advances & outstandings	... ...	23119-11—4.
		Total...	809355—8—2.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1914–15.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary	9365	41	32	...	1	8	3786	257	
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1914–15.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi	33862	983	1153	170	...	889	909	20	...	29	34	26.2	26.8	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Limbdi State, for the year 1914–15.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	
16	16	1 High school... 13 Primary boys' schools... 2 Primary girls' schools...	1907	1934	1405·6	1446	9746	...	10462	In addition to these, there are 6 schools solely conducted at the State expenses, one at Bavli and 5 in State villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. These figures are for the year ending March while those in Appendix XXII are for the year ending October, hence the difference. This does not include the scholarships except those endowed in the High school and the local Taluka school.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

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